

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
[INCORPORATED]
J. P. FAULKNER, Manager
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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XII. Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910

One Dollar a year.

No. 11

IF YOU HAVE NEVER

Worn garments from our shop we urge you to investigate their merits. You cannot do yourself a greater favor than to learn what correctly fitted clothes feel like, and be able to note what a difference they will make in your appearance. When you wear them you will realize how much goodness is where you can't see it.

The fine materials and tailoring which are the foundation of all FRIEND MADE CLOTHES keep them in shape until they are worn threadbare. Our guarantee relieves you of every element of risk.

R. R. COYLE

Berea, - - - Kentucky.



Don't Be Late!

BEREA'S BARGAIN COUNTER

A Graphic Description of the Various Courses Offered in Berea.

A great store often has a "bargain counter" where a large variety of articles are offered at unusually low prices. A man can buy an ax or a woman a sewing machine for half price. One person desires to buy one thing while another selects something else.

It is so with Berea College; it offers different kinds of education, some suited to one set of people and another suited to a different set. And each kind of education is the best of its kind, and the best for certain people.

A fairly good list of these different kinds of education is given in the advertisement on page 3, and everyone should read it carefully.

Here are a few specimen "bargains."

A. The "Model School Course."—This is for those not far advanced. The students who wish to complete the so called "common branches," which are really the most important of all, here meet the best young people from a hundred districts, and teachers, who are specialists in such work, and have along with their studies some singing, drawing, home science for girls and woodwork tools for boys, and all the general advantages of college life. Ask any of the young men or young women of our Model Schools and they will tell you that they can just feel their brains growing in these classes.

B. The "Vocational Schools."—These help young people increase their earning power, and get ready for the farming, household management, carpentry, nursing, printing, dress-making, bricklaying, store-keeping or other useful calling by which they are to serve the community and support their families.

C. The "Academy Course."—The regular course here is two years long, for those who have finished the common branches. It gives the best things in a full college course for those who cannot afford a full college course.—Botany and Physiology for those who will study medicine, History and Science of Government for those who will study law, Economics and Physical Geography for those who will go into business, and so on. Every one who desires to be a thinking man, an intelligent woman, every one who longs to know things, and to get acquainted with the best things that are going on in this world should strive to take this course unless they start out for a longer one.

D. The "Normal Course."—This every one misunderstands. It prepares people not to "keep school" but to teach. This department had a great increase of students last year, and every one who wishes to do good work for the children, and to get a good position should step into this course. And the Normal Department does some of its finest work in the Fall Term.

E. The "Literary and Pedagogic Courses."—These require six years of study beyond the common branches, two years which are called preparatory, and four of college work. These courses are crowned by degrees. That is, every one who completes the Literary course is made a "bachelor of letters," and can write B. L. after his name. Every one who completes the Pedagogic course becomes a "bachelor of Pedagogy" which means teaching, and may write B. Ped. after his name. It is a great thing to complete one of these courses. It seems a long time to study—six years. But consider that you are going to pass the time in

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THE POWERS-EDWARDS CONTEST

In a letter from a subscriber and voter in the 11th Congressional District, which we hope every one who gets the Citizen will read, we are asked why we have kept silent as to the issues that the voters of that district are having to face.

Our reply is that we have not kept silent as to the real issue as we see it. And strangely enough this very letter confirms us in our view of the issue. It is not so much the man as the method. It does not matter half so much who represents the District in Congress as it does how he becomes the representative. And, if we can trust the writer of the letter, we are not left in doubt as to the methods of either candidate.

What we are interested in is neither Mr. Powers nor Mr. Edwards. They are minor considerations. Our interest is in the character of the citizenship of the District. Let them both be as bad as their enemies represent them to be and they are powerless to do harm, if the majority in the Republican party in the district is above passion, prejudice and pelf.

But is it? It would seem not; for we are told that each side has an enormous corruption fund and proposes to use it, that each side is distributing or will distribute whiskey in wholesale quantities, and that neither side will hesitate to steal, if it finds that necessary to win.

This is a terrible indictment—an indictment of the candidates, it is true, but no less an indictment of the District. It will be a poor indorsement of the one candidate or a poor vindication of the other, if it is to be obtained by such methods. And he will be a poor representative of the district, if the district has sold its birthright, resigned its claim to fair treatment, relinquished its voice in national affairs for \$25,000 or for any sum.

The issue, then, is not a man but a principle—the principle at the foundation of popular government—it is character, the character of our citizenship.

It is futile—it is worse than useless to rail at the candidates—to advertise their bad qualities. That only makes them the more popular with their element. The thing to do is to plead for good citizenship, and that not only when an election is on but all the time, and that, the editor has been doing both in lectures and in the columns of The Citizen.

To show that we have not been silent we quote from our Fourth of July editorial—

This is a day for thought—thought on the sacrifices of our fathers—thought of our heritage—thought of our obligations. And it is more still. It is a day for consecration—consecration to the work left us by our fathers. It was theirs to die for a principle—the principle of representative government! It is ours to live for the same principle. They bought us liberty from a foreign foe at the price of blood. We are asked to perpetuate it, not by bullets, but by our votes. Votes against the Boss, votes against the grafter, votes against the professional politician, votes against their masters, the great corporations, the interests.

A vote is our birthright. It is blood bought. Away with the mess of pottage! A man does not have to live, and so he does not have to sell.

And who is the greater hero, the greater patriot, the man who shoots to establish, or the man who votes to maintain? And who is the greater traitor—an Arnold who betrays the cause for gold and a commission in the enemy's army in the midst of the conflict, or the voter, the legislator, the congressman, who forgets principle, and home and country and votes for boodles?

It is time to stop and think.

THANKSGIVING

President Frost Expresses Thanks For His Recovery, and Appreciation of the Prayers of Friends and Asks Their Continuance.

The most welcome greeting which we have received on our return from nearly a year of absence was the word of a mountain woman whose home is much higher than mine, and who said, "We prayed mightily that you might be brought home safe across that great ocean."

The fact that a good many such friends, some quite far away, and some whom I can only see at long intervals, have prayed for me, makes it fitting that I should let it be known publicly that I am most grateful to Almighty God, Our Heavenly Father, for travelling mercies, and for restoration to reasonably good health. We cannot meet together for a Thanksgiving service, but we can rejoice together in spirit and praise the dear Father who hears and answers prayer.

Let me beg that your prayers for me may continue. It is to be hoped that I come back not merely for a longer enjoyment of life, but for increased usefulness and service. There are many, many things which the Lord has made me desire but never given me the power to bring to pass. I long to see friends I have seen before, and others I have never seen, and to preach the Gospel at least once in every mountain county. I long to send to each of these counties an army of young men and women, intelligent, serious-minded, devoted, who shall set roses by every door-way and sing God's praise in every church house.

I wish to use this occasion to thank the friends and supporters of Berea for the splendid way in which they have carried on its work in my absence. I am sure that Professor Ellis as Regent, and the Deans and teachers and heads of industries and executive officers (I wish I could name each one right here) have made students and citizens feel that Berea's work is a work of true religion that means love to God and love to man. There are many citizens whom I wish to include in this expression of appreciation. And the students have in countless instances shown their loyalty and good-will, helping new-comers and keeping up the high standard of scholarship and industry and good character. I thank each and every one who has contributed to the glorious success of the school year just passed.

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11TH DISTRICT POLITICS

Interesting Summing-up of the Situation by a Voter—It Speaks for Itself—Read and Get Wisdom.

Crooked Branch, Ky.
Sept. 2, 1910

To the Editor of The Citizen:

I see from reading your paper that you have been very reticent concerning the Primary election in the 11th Congressional District. Why is this? It cannot be because you have no readers in this District, for you have the largest paid circulation in the District. It cannot be for want of interest in the election itself, for everybody in the district is getting warmed up. It certainly cannot be that you are indifferent to the tremendous issues involved in this election.

Then why are you silent? If you will not "speak out in meetin'" will you not let one of your readers have a fling at conditions as they appear to him?—"Yes!"

Well here goes—

Two candidates are before the Republican party of this district for its recognition, which is equivalent to election. One of these has three times been elected by his party to Congress, and his friends point with pride to his record. But his opponent and his enemies say that three terms in Congress is enough for any man, and that for this reason alone he ought to step aside for another.

The other has not had much public service for several years, having spent that time in various jails of the State—"Suffering for his party," say his friends—"Suffering for his own misdeeds," say his enemies.

"Mr. Edwards," say his friends, "is the friend of Roosevelt and Taft, and stands for all the beneficent legislation put forward by the party since he has been in Congress, as well as much local legislation for his District." "He has done nothing of the sort," say his opponents. "Mr. Powers is the greatest statesman in the Country," say his friends, and he has not denied it. "It will be a flat renege to Governor Wilson who pardoned him for the District to refuse to nominate and elect him to Congress, for everybody knows that he is innocent, and that the 'Goebellies' stole his office, and cast him into prison and kept him there for eight years. He ought to be vindicated."

And although three times convicted of murder, and as many times reversed on legal technicalities, ending finally in a hung jury, and a pardon, still they say, and say earnestly, "On-

(Continued on last page.)

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Newark Lynchers—Presidential Aspirant—Speculation as to Chief Justice—Harmon Losing.

GROWTH OF NEW YORK:—Greater New York now has a population of 4,766,883 making it the second largest city in the world, according to the figures issued from the Census Bureau, Sept. 1st. The increase for the last ten years has been 38.7 per cent, or 1,329,681.

LYNCHERS INDICTED:—The Grand Jury which was called to investigate the lynching of Carl Etherington in Newark, O., has concluded its sittings and made its report. Fifty-eight indictments were returned, all in connection with the lynching. Twenty-five of these charge the rioters with murder in the first degree, twenty-one are accused of rioting, ten with assault, and two with perjury. The blame for the lynching is laid upon the mayor and chief of police both of whom have resigned.

HOKE SMITH FOR PRESIDENT:—The Georgia Democratic convention, in session Sept. 1st, nominated Hoke Smith, former Governor and member of President Cleveland's cabinet, for Governor over the present Governor, J. M. Brown, and also indorsed him for the presidency. The return of Smith to ascendancy marks also the return of the State wide Prohibition element to power. It will be remembered that Governor Brown won over Smith before on a plea for a business administration which meant, when properly interpreted, the repudiation of the Prohibition laws—rather their non-enforcement.

HARLAN FOR CHIEF JUSTICE:—President Taft has not announced his intention but it is now generally thought that Justice Harlan will be appointed Chief Justice for the remainder of his term which, it is thought, he will end by retirement at the end of Mr. Taft's first term, two years hence, when Gov. Hughes, who now becomes a member of the Supreme Court, will succeed him. It would seem that this is the logical course for the President to pursue.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP:—The western trip of Mr. Roosevelt has proved very disappointing to his enemies. It was freely predicted that he would not be relieved as he was when President, and that he would return to his home a disappointed and wiser man, that this trip would be the beginning of his elimination from politics, and that the country would soon be rid of his preaching and his meddling. But, alas for the machine politician, the corrupt corporation, and the boddler of what ever sort, Mr. Roosevelt returns with a tighter grip upon the affections of the people than ever—a truly dominant figure, dominant for good both for his State and the nation.

HARMON ON THE WANE:—The bloody street car strike in Columbus is likely to prove the undoing of Gov. Harmon. His prompt action in the Newark riot vastly increased his popularity, but he has not been so fortunate in his dealing with the strike situation, and the Republicans are making capital out of the unfortunate affair; and incidentally it may be said that the outlook for the Republicans has grown much better in the last two or three weeks. It is plain that Ohio is to be the great battle ground of the Fall campaign.

HARD FIGHT IN INDIANA:—The situation in Indiana is a complicated one. The Governor of the State is a Democrat and is popular, and Mr. Beveridge is weakened in his own party somewhat by the fact that he is an avowed Insurgent, and Insurgency is not in the ascendant in his State. The outlook, however, is not altogether discouraging, and grows brighter with the better prospects for Republican principles throughout the nation.

TRIBUTE TO ETHERINGTON:—A memorial service was held in Willisburg last Sunday in honor of young Etherington who was killed by a mob in Newark, O., while acting as a detective for the Anti-Saloon League. A number of representatives were present from various places in Kentucky, and Ohio.

R. R. GUIDE

For Students for Fall Term.

Berea, Ky.,
Sept. 3, 1910.

Dear Friend:

A large number of students will be coming to Berea for the opening of the Fall term, and I am sure they will all be interested in saving any small amount of money on the railroad fare.

There is no reduction for those coming from north of the Ohio river until they get to Cincinnati, Ohio, but it will be pleasant for those who

(Continued on fifth page.)

The First Thing To Do After Reaching College

Is to put the money that you are depending on to carry you through the year in a safe place.

Don't keep it in your pockets or hide it away in your room; it is too easy to lose it or to have it stolen.

Put it in the Bank where it will be safe and where you can get it when you need it.

Many students have checking accounts with this Bank, and we solicit yours also.

You will find us conveniently located on Main street, just off the campus.

HOURS:

8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Berea Bank & Trust Company

IN OUR OWN STATE

M. E. Conference Convened—Congressional Primary in the 11th District—Storms.

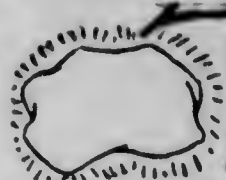
SHOOTING IN KNOX:—A serious shooting occurred on the closing day of the Knox County Fair, last Friday. A young man by the name of Smith, who, it is reported, had been disarmed in the early morning, having filled himself with whiskey, and being handed a revolver by a friend, proceeded to empty its contents rather promiscuously into the crowd. Two shots took effect in a young man by the name of Wyatt, whose only offense seems to have been that he kindly advised Smith to behave himself. It was thought that Wyatt was mortally wounded but it was later found that the wound is not necessarily fatal.

M. E. CONFERENCE:—The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in its annual Session yesterday at Paintsville. The Conference is composed of about one hundred members. Bishop Warren will preside. The session usually closes on Monday following the opening on Wednesday. On Monday the appointments to charges for the ensuing year are read.

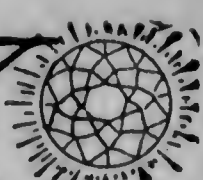
PRIMARY IN THE 11TH:—The Republican Congressional Primary in the 11th District is set for Thursday, Sept. 15th. Both sides are very sure of victory, and are making the usual extravagant claims. If, however, the charges and counter charges, and the threats are to be believed, and if the reports of the distribution of whiskey, of the plans to steal whole counties, and the purpose of both candidates to spend three times as much money in buying votes as the office will pay, are true, there will be no victory for either candidate that should produce any feeling but chagrin, and humiliation on the part of every one.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS:—Several counties in the State have been visited by destructive storms during the past week. The damage in Jefferson County was confined entirely to property. Wolfe, Magoffin, Breathitt, Knott and Morgan counties report destructive floods, and the loss of one life.

KENTUCKY EDITOR HURT:—The Editor of the Winchester News, Mr. W. A. Beaty, was thrown from a buggy and badly hurt last Thursday. His left arm was broken in two places, and he sustained several bruises. He was taken to the Lexington Hospital.



THE DIVA'S RUBY



SYNOPSIS.

Baraka, a Tartar girl, became enamored of a golden bearded stranger who was prospecting and studying herbs in the vicinity of her home in central Asia, and revealed to him the location of a mine of rubies hoping that the stranger would love her in return for her disclosure. They were followed to the cave by the girl's relatives, who blocked up the entrance, and drew off the water supply, leaving the couple to die. Baraka gathered all the gems she could carry, and started in pursuit. Margaret Donne (Margaret da Cordova), a famous prima donna, became engaged in London to Konstantin Logothetti, a wealthy Greek financier. Her intimate friend was Countess Leven, known as Lady Maud, whose husband had been killed by a bomb in St. Petersburg; and Lady Maud's most intimate friend was Rufus Van Torp, an American, who had become one of the richest men in the world. Van Torp was in love with Margaret, and rushed to London as soon as he heard of her betrothal. He offered Lady Maud \$5,000,000 for her pet charity if she would aid him in winning the singer from Logothetti. Baraka approached Logothetti at Versailles with rubies to sell. He presented a ruby to Margaret. Van Torp bought a yacht and sent it to Venice. He was visited by Baraka in male attire. She gave him a ruby after the American had told her of having seen in the United States a man answering the description of the one she loved. The American followed Margaret to the Bayreuth "Parsifal" festival. Margaret took a liking to Van Torp, who presented her with the ruby Baraka had given him. Count Kralinsky, a Russian, arrived at Bayreuth. Van Torp believed him to be the one Baraka was pursuing. Baraka was arrested in London on the charge of stealing from Minner, a Jeweler, the ruby she had sold to Logothetti. Two strangers were the thieves. Lady Maud believed that Logothetti's associations with Baraka were open to suspicion, and so informed Margaret. Van Torp believed that Kralinsky was a scoundrel who had known in his young manhood. Logothetti secured Baraka's release, and then, with her as his guest, went to sea on his yacht *Erinna*. Baraka explains her plans for revenge on the man who had deserted her and left her to die. Logothetti succeeds in murdering her rage. Lady Maud arrived in Bayreuth.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

"On account of her temper, I suppose," answered the good lady absently, for she was looking up and down the columns in search of something she had already seen. "Here it is!" she said. "It is under the yachting news. 'Cape Finisterre. Passed at 4 p. m., going south, steam yacht *Erinna*, with owner and party on board. All well. My dear child, it is quite clear that if this is Mons. Logothetti's yacht, he is going to Gibraltar.'"

"I don't know anything about geography," Margaret said, and her wrath, which had been smoldering sullenly for days, began to glow again. "Margaret," said Mrs. Rushmore, "you surprise me! You were very well taught—"

But the prima donna did not hear the long tirade of mild reproach that followed. She knew well enough where Gibraltar was, and that Logothetti was going all the way round to the Mediterranean on his yacht with some one for company, and that the voyage was a long one. After what Lady Maud had said, there was not the least doubt in her mind as to his companion, who could be no one but Baraka. He had been told that he was not wanted at Bayreuth, and he was celebrating the sunset of his bachelor life in his own way. That was clear. If he received the telegram that had just been sent to him, he would get it at Gibraltar, should he stop there, and as for answering it before Margaret left Bayreuth, she was inclined to make such a thing impossible by going away the next morning, if not that very night.

Her angry reflections and Mrs. Rushmore's lecture on the importance of geography in education were interrupted by the discreet entrance of Mr. Van Torp, who was announced and ushered to the door by Justine in a grand French manner. On the threshold, however, he stood still and asked if he might come in; being pressed to do so, he yielded, advanced, and sat down between the two ladies.

"Mr. Van Torp," said Mrs. Rushmore, "I insist upon knowing what has become of Countess Leven."

"I don't know, Mrs. Rushmore," answered the millionaire, slowly rubbing his hands. "I haven't spoken to her since I brought her from the station. I dare say she's all right. She's probably gone to take a walk. She often does in the country, I know—her father's country seat is next to mine, Mrs. Rushmore. I hope you'll pay me a visit some day. Why, yes, Lady Maud sometimes goes off alone and walks miles and miles."

"There, Margaret," said Mrs. Rushmore triumphantly, "what did I tell you? Mr. Van Torp says the countess often walks for miles and miles."

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Van Torp, "though I'm bound to say she's just as fond of horseback. Her friends generally call her Lady Maud, Mrs. Rushmore. Perhaps you won't mind my telling you, as she prefers it a good deal herself. You see, I've had the pleasure of knowing her several years, so I dare say you'll forgive me for mentioning it."

"I think it is quite kind of you, on the contrary," answered Mrs. Rushmore. "Margaret, why did you never tell me of this? Had you any reason for not telling me?"

"I don't think I noticed what you

called her," Margaret answered patiently.

"Because if you had any reason," said Mrs. Rushmore, following her own thoughts, "I insist upon knowing what it was."

"Well, now, I'll tell you," rejoined Mr. Van Torp, to save Margaret the trouble of answering the futile little speech, "her husband didn't treat her very well. There's not a purer woman in the six continents, Mrs. Rushmore, but he tried to divorce her, because he'd lost his money, if he ever had any, and she had none, and he wanted to marry an heiress. However, they automobilized him, or something, in St. Petersburg last June."

"Auto—what did you say?" inquired Mrs. Rushmore.

"Killed by an automobile," explained Mr. Van Torp gravely. "But now I come to think, it wasn't that. He got blown up by a bomb meant for a better man. It was quite instantaneous, I recollect. His head disappeared suddenly, and the greater part of him was scattered around, but they found his pocket-book with his cards and things, so they knew who it was. It was driven through somebody else's hat on the other side of the street, wasn't it, Miss Donne? Things must have been quite lively just then, where it happened. I supposed you knew."

Mrs. Rushmore explained that she had never heard any details.

"Besides," said Mr. Van Torp, in answer, though not quite relevantly, "everybody always calls her 'Lady Maud' instead of 'Countess Leven,' which she has on her cards."

"She would naturally use the higher title," observed Mrs. Rushmore reverently.

"Well, now, about that," objected Mr. Van Torp. "I'm bound to say I think the daughter of an English earl as good as a Russian count, anywhere west of Siberia. I don't know how they figure those things out at courts when they have to balance 'em up for seats at a dinner party, of course. It's just my impression, that's all, as a business man. He's dead, anyway, and one needn't make personal remarks about dead men. All the same, it was a happy release for Lady Maud, and I doubt if she sits up all night mourning for him. Have you been out this afternoon, Miss Donne?"

He changed the subject with extreme directness, and Mrs. Rushmore, who was used to the dictatorial ways of lions, took the hint submissively enough, though she would have been glad to discuss the relative and intrinsic values of the designations "Lady Maud" and "Countess Leven." But it was much more important that the lion should be left alone with Margaret as much as possible, and the excellent lady therefore remembered that she had something to do and left them.

"I had a little talk with Kralinsky before he left," said Van Torp, when she was gone. "He says he'll meet us in Venice any time in the next few days. He's just going to run over to Vienna in his sudden-death-car for 24 hours; then he'll go south, he says. He ran me up to the hotel and dropped me. I dare say you heard the toots. I thought I saw Lady Maud looking out of the window of your room as I got out."

"Yes," Margaret said. "But how do you know that is my window?"

"In the first place, I've counted the windows. I felt a sort of interest in knowing which was yours. And then, I often see your maid opening the shutters in the morning."

"Oh!" Margaret smiled. "Did you notice anything unusual about Lady Maud when you saw her?" she asked, for she knew that he had good eyes.

"Since you mention it, I thought she looked as if she didn't feel quite up to the mark—pale, I thought she was."

"Yes," Margaret said. "She felt ill for a moment, and I thought she was going to faint. But it passed almost directly, and she insisted on going for a walk."

"Oh," mused Mr. Van Torp. "Is that so? Well, I dare say it was the best thing she could do. I was telling you about Kralinsky. He's not Levi Longlegs after all, and I'm not sure he was ever in the west."

"I thought it sounded unlikely," Margaret said.

"I asked him, just like that, in a friendly way, and he thought a moment and made an effort to recollect, and then he seemed quite pleased to remember that he'd been 'Fanny' and he'd been Levi Longlegs, and that he used to whistle things out of 'Parsifal' by the fire of an evening."

"Well—but in that case—" Margaret stopped with an inquiring look.

"Just so," continued Van Torp, nodding. "Did you ever attend a trial and hear a witness being cross-examined by a lawyer who wants him to remember something, and he wants to remember it himself, but can't because he never heard of it before in his life? It's quite funny. The lawyer makes steps for him and puts his feet into them so that he gets along nicely, unless the judge happens to wake up and kick, and then the little game stops right there, and somebody laughs. Well, my talk with Kralinsky was like that, only there was no



"I'm Not Sure He Was Ever in the West."

Judge, so he went away happy; and we're old friends now, and punched cows on the same ranch, and he's coming on my yacht. I only wonder why he was so anxious to remember all that, and why he thought it would be kind of friendly if I called him Levi Longlegs again, and he called me Fanny Cook. I wonder! He says he's still very fond of 'Parsifal,' and came on purpose to hear it, but that he's completely forgotten how to whistle. That's funny, too. I just thought I'd tell you, because if you come on my yacht and he comes, too, you're liable to see quite a good deal of one another."

"Did you tell him that Mrs. Rushmore and I would come?" Margaret asked. "And Lady Maud?"

"Why, no. You've not promised yet, any more than you did last night when we talked about it, so how could I? I forgot to mention Lady Maud to him, or else I thought I wouldn't—I forget which. It doesn't matter."

"No," Margaret smiled. "Not a little bit!"

"You seem amused," observed Mr. Van Torp.

"By your way of putting it and your pretending to forget such a thing."

"It wasn't quite true that I forgot, but I wanted to, so I didn't say anything about her. That's why I put it in that way. I don't choose to leave you any doubt about what I say, or mean, even in the smallest things. The moment you feel the least doubt about the perfect accuracy of anything I tell you, even if it's not at all a downright lie or anything resembling one, you won't trust me at all, in anything. Because, if you trust me, you'll end by liking me, and if you don't trust me you'll go back to thinking that I'm the Beast out of Revelation, or something, as you used to."

"I've forgotten all about the Beast," Margaret said.

"Thank you," answered Mr. Van Torp. "To change the subject—I've got a little scheme to propose. Maybe you'll think well of it. Anyhow, as it's a mere matter of business connected with your career, you won't mind my explaining it to you, will you?"

"No, indeed!" Margaret was interested at once. "Do tell me!" she said, leaning forward a little.

"Well," he began, "I've looked around this place a good deal since I've been here, and I've come to the conclusion that it's not very well done, anyhow, except 'Parsifal.' That's what most of the people really come for. I'm informed that they give all the other operas better in Munich, with the advantage of being in what you may call a Christian town, compared with this. Is that correct, do you think?"

"Yes, I believe so."

"It is, you can depend upon it. Now, what I want to know is, why you and I shouldn't go into a little business partnership, and do this kind of thing brown, as it ought to be done."

Margaret opened her handsome eyes wide. "Because," continued Mr. Van Torp, as coolly as if he were explaining a new plan to a board of directors, "we've got the capital and the ability between us, and there's a demand in



"The Company, Which is You and I, Will Probably Lose."

New York for what I propose to do. It'll fill a want, I know, and that means success and money. Why don't we build a theater together? When I say a theater, I mean a first-class opera house and not a barn. We'll employ the best architects to build it, and, of course, I'll leave everything about it to you. I've got a block in New York just about in the right place, and it won't take long to build. I'll give the land and put up the money for the building. If you'll undertake the management. You'll put in any money you like, of course, and we'll share the profits. Maybe they'll be quite handsome, for we'll lease the theater to other people outside of the season. We'll have the best talent in Europe, and pay for it, and the public will pay us back. We'll call it the Cordova Opera, if you like, and you'll run it according to your own ideas, sing or not, whenever you please."

"Are you in earnest?"

Margaret had some difficulty in pronouncing the words clearly. Was there ever a great soprano who did not dream of having the most perfect theater of her very own, and who could receive unmoved the offer to build one from a man who could build 20 if he chose? Very rarely in her life had she been aware of her hotly heart, but she could feel it now, beating like a hammer on the anvil.

"I'm in earnest," Van Torp answered with perfect calm. "I've thought the whole thing over in all its aspects, just as if I would a railroad, or a canal, or a mine, and I've concluded to try it, if you'll help me, because it's going to be a safe investment. You see, Miss Donne," he went on slowly, "there's no artist on the grand opera stage now who's so well equipped for the business as you are. I'm not flatterer, you either, in your own kind of parts you've simply got no rival. Everybody says so, and I suppose you won't play kiddy and deny it. Let's start fair, now."

"It would be silly to deny that I'm one of the first," Margaret admitted.

"That'll do, thank you. One of the first, and the first is one of them, and you're it. Besides, you've got before

By F. MARION CRAWFORD
AUTHOR OF "SARACINESEA," "ARETHUSA" ETC., ETC.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. WEIL
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you what's behind most of them. You're young. I'm not talking about your personal appearance, but that's just one more item in the assets. Another big one is that you're a first-class musician, whereas half these singers can only hang the box like great, thundering overgrown schoolgirls. Allow that?"

"I suppose I must allow anything," laughed the prima donna.

"Well, now, I've told you. You've got the name I need, and you've got the voice, and the talent, and you've got the science and culture. I suppose you'll let me say that I've got the business ability, won't you?"

The iron mouth smiled a little grimly.

"Rather! I fancy some people have wished you had less!"

"And the money's here, for I always have a blank cheque in my pocket. If you like, I'll fill it in, and we'll deposit it wherever you say, in the name of the 'Cordova Opera Company,' or 'Mme. da Cordova, Rufus Van Torp & Co.' We can make out our little agreement in duplicate right here, on the corner of the table, and sign it; and before we leave here you might go around and speak to the best singers about an engagement in New York for a Wagner festival, a year from next Christmas. That's business, and this is a purely business proposition. If you'd like to think it over, I'll go and take a little walk before dinner."

"It sounds like a dream!" Margaret answered, in a wondering tone.

"Money's an awful reality," Van Torp remarked. "I'm talking business, and as I'm the one who's going to put up most of the capital, you'll do me the credit to believe that I'm quite wide awake."

"Do you really, really, really mean it?" She spoke almost like a child.

It was not the first time in his life that the financier had seen the stunning effect of a big sum, projected with precision, like a shell, at exactly the right moment. He was playing the great game again, but for a prize he thought worth more than any he had yet won, and the very magnitude of the risk steadied his naturally steady brain.

"Yes," he said quietly, "I do. Perhaps I've startled you a little, and I shouldn't like you to make a decision till you feel quite ready to. I'll just say again that I've thought the whole thing out as a genuine venture, and that I believe in it, or I wouldn't propose it. Maybe you've got some sensible lawyer you have confidence in, and would like to consult him first. If you feel that way, I'd rather you should. A business partnership's not a thing to go into with your eyes shut, and if we had any reason for distrusting one another, it would be better to make inquiries. But so far as that goes, it appears to me that we've got the facts to go on, which would make any partnership succeed. You've certainly got the musical brains, besides a little money of your own, and I've certainly got the rest of the funds. I'd like you to put some money in it, though, if you can spare it, because that's a guarantee that you're going to be in earnest, too, and your share in the musical side. You see I'm talking to you just as I would to a man in the same position. Not because I doubt that if you put your name to a piece of paper you really will do your share as a partner, but because I'm used to working in that sort of way in business. How does that strike you? I hope you're not offended?"

"Offended?"

There was no mistaking the suppressed excitement and delight in her voice. If he had possessed the intelligence of Mephistopheles and the charm of Faust he could not have said anything more subtly pleasing to her dignity and her vanity.

"Of course," he said, "it needn't be a very large sum. Still it ought to be something that would make a difference to you."

She hesitated a moment, and then spoke rather timidly.

"I think perhaps—if we did it—I could manage a hundred thousand pounds," she said. "Would that be too little, do you think?"

The large mouth twitched and then smiled pleasantly.

"That's too much," he said, shaking his head. "You mustn't put all your eggs in one basket. A hundred thousand dollars would be quite enough as your share of the capital, with option to buy stock of me at par, up to a million, or so, if it's a success."

"Really? Would that be enough? And, please, what is 'stock' in such a case?"

"Stock," said the financier, "is a little plant which, when well watered, will grow like the mustard seed, till all the birds of Wall street make their nests in its branches. And if you don't water it too much, it'll be all right. In our case, the stock is going to be that share of the business which most people sell to raise money, and which we mean to keep for ourselves. I always do it that way, when circumstances allow. I once bought all the stock of a railroad for nothing, for instance, and sold all the bonds, and let it go bankrupt. Then I bought the road one day, and found all the

stock was in my own pocket. That's only a little illustration. But I guess you can leave the financial side in my hands. You won't lose by it, I'm pretty sure."

"I fancy not!" Margaret's eyes were wide open, her hands were clasped tightly on her knee, and she was leaning forward a little. "Besides," she went on, "it would not be the money that I should care about. I can earn more money than I want, and I have a little fortune of my own—the hundred thousand I offered you. Oh, no! It would be the splendid power to have the most beautiful music in the world given as it could be given nowhere else! The joy of singing myself—the parts I can sing—in the most perfect surroundings! An orchestra picked from the whole world of orchestras, the greatest living leaders, the most faultless chorus! And the scenery, and the costumes—everything as everything could be, if it were really, really the best that can be had! Do you believe it is possible to have all that?"

"Oh, yes, and with your name to it, too. We'll have everything on earth that money can buy to make a perfect opera, and I'll guarantee it'll pay after the first two seasons. That is, if you'll work at it as hard as I will. But you've got to work, Miss Donne, you've got to work, or it's no use thinking of it. That's my opinion."

"I'll work like a Trojan!" cried Margaret enthusiastically.

She had enough experience in herself, and enough knowledge of the conditions to believe that her own hard work, combined with Van Torp's unlimited capital, could and certainly would produce such an opera house, and bring to it such artists as had never been seen and heard, except perhaps in Bayreuth, during its first great days, now long past.

Then, too, he had put the matter before her so skillfully that she could look upon it honestly as a business partnership, in which her voice, her judgment, and her experience would bear no contemptible proportion to his money, and in which she herself was to invest money of her own, thereby sharing the risk according to her fortune as well as giving the greater part of the labor. She felt for some weak place in the scheme, groping as if she were dazzled, but she could find none.

"I don't think I shall need time to think this over," she said, controlling her voice better, now that she had made up her mind. "As I understand it, I am to put in what I can in the way of ready money, and I am to give my time in all ways, as you need it, and my voice, when it is wanted. Is that it?"

"Except that, when you choose to sing, the company will allow you your usual price for each appearance," answered Van Torp in a businesslike manner. "You will pay yourself, or we both shall pay you, just as much as we would pay any other first-class soprano, or as much more as you would get in London or New York if you signed an engagement."

"Is that fair?" Margaret asked.

"Why, certainly. But the company, which is you and I, will probably rule that you mustn't sing in grand opera anywhere in the states east of the Rockies. They've got to come to New York to hear you. Naturally, you'll be free to do anything you like in Europe outside of our season, when you can spare the time."

"Of course."

"Well, now, I suppose we might as well note that down right away, as a preliminary agreement. What do you say?"

"I say that I simply cannot refuse such an offer!" Margaret answered.

"Your consent is all that's necessary," he said, in a matter-of-fact tone.

He produced from an inner pocket a folded sheet of foolscap, which he spread on the corner of the table beside him. He took out a fountain pen and began to write quickly. The terms and forms were as familiar to him as the alphabet and he lost no time; besides, as he had told the prima donna, he had thought out the whole matter before hand.

"What if Mrs. Rushmore comes in just as we are signing it?" asked Margaret.

"We'll tell her, and ask her to witness our signatures," replied Van Torp without looking up. "I judge Mrs. Rushmore to have quite a knowledge of business."

"You seem able to write and talk at the same time," Margaret said, smiling.

"Business talk; yes. The pen runs on swiftly. 'There, that's about all I should say. Do you think you can read my writing? I don't suppose you've ever seen it.'"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Tea with Children."

"Tea," says the London Chronicle, "in the garden is one of the best-established of our mid-Victorian institutions. Mr. E. V. Lucas—who is a connoisseur of the caddy—recalls in his essay, 'The Divine Leaf,' a story of the late Arthur Cecil, who once encountered the following inscription in a garden at Kew: 'Tea, plain, 6d.; tea, with shrimps, 9d.; tea, with only cream, 1s.'"

THREE QUESTIONS

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 16, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 22:15-22, 24-46. Memory verses 37-39.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's."—Matt. 22:21.
TIME.—Tuesday, April 14, A. D. 30. The same day as our last lesson.
PLACE.—The Court of the Temple in Jerusalem.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.
The rulers of the Jews had determined on the death of Jesus (Mark 11:18), and were now seeking some way of ensnaring Jesus into expressing opinions which could be used as an accusation for which he could be convicted in the courts. But by Jesus' answers Divine truth was made more clear.

The question was asked by a wily combination of two parties. It was, it is lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or not? The Pharisees sent their disciples, learners, students, who would come as those who wanted to learn, and not as the teachers who, being supposed to know, would appear to be merely wanting to entrap Jesus, "A cunning device." These would represent one side of the question, opposed to paying tribute to Caesar.

"Fierce opposition was offered to the tribute law... which was regarded as an impurity, inasmuch as no Lord could be recognized but God.... Others offered opposition to the legality of the tax, while one leader, Judah of Gamala, associated with a Pharisee named Zadok, formed a party to work solely on this line of attack. Then vengeance was sworn against whosoever should transgress the Mosaic law, and the Zealots were pious assassins who imposed upon themselves the sacred obligations of killing all transgressors of the law."

The Herodians were adherents of the Herods, who owed what power they possessed to the Roman government. "They vied with the Sadducees in skepticism, and with the Greeks in licentiousness, pandered to the vice and cruelty of the Herods and trucked to the Romans." These represented the other side of the question, favoring tribute to Caesar, and opposed to the Messianic hopes of the Pharisees.

No matter which side Jesus took it seemed impossible for him not to seriously damage his cause. If he decided for either party, the other would be his enemy. He was sniffling between Seylla and Charybdis. If he said it was not right to pay taxes, he would be in collision with the whole Roman power, which would regard and treat him as a criminal. His career would be ended. If he said it was lawful for the Jews, the great mass of the people would be against him, and he would lose his hold upon them; for they hated the Roman government, and one of the first and greatest things they expected of the Messiah was deliverance from this subjection to a foreign power. "The taxes were a constant cause of revolt."

They say unto him, "Caesar's (pronounced Kalar by Romans and Greeks. It is the German Kaiser and Russian czar). "Tender therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's." The image and superscription of Caesar. The Jews, by using the coins, in so far as they were served by the Roman government. They therefore owed it some service in return. This service was the payment of taxes.

"And unto God the things that are God's." God as your maker, preserver, giver of countless good gifts, one of the choicest of which was the gift of his Son, their Messiah, had a right to claim love and obedience from them. Christians have to live in countries where the government is not perfect, and it is their duty to be good citizens in them, the best citizens they have. This was one of the ways by which Christianity conquered the Roman empire. To have fought the empire with their worldly weapons would have been ruin; as Christ himself said: "For all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword" (Matt. 26:52).

God's image is stamped in the soul of man. It is sometimes soiled in the mire of sin, dimmed by the friction of worldly cares, bent and distorted by wrongs done and wrongs received; but every man was created in the image of God. This makes it possible to be restored, to receive the fuller, sweeter more perfect image of God's holiness.

When Tamerlane was in his wars, one of his captives dug up a great pot of gold, and brought it to him. Tamerlane asked whether it was his father's stamp upon it; but when he saw it had the Roman stamp, and not his father's, he would not own it.

A lawyer, a scribe, a student and teacher of the law, asked, "Master, which is the great commandment of the law?" Tempting him, testing him to see what kind of an answer the wise teacher would give to one of the stock questions which divided the Jewish teachers into rival schools, for he realized that Jesus had answered wisely the Sadducee's question (Mark 12:29-31). All we have and are we owe to him; and the only way in which we can make any return is to love him and obey him in love. That is all that is ours to give; to withhold it is unutterably mean. "The best thing in man is love, and God wants the best." Such love not only honors God, but elevates man. Love is the most ennobling act of the soul; and the nobler and higher the object and the more intense the love, as much the more is the one who thus loves ennobled, purified, enlarged, exalted in nature. In him are found all that ought to move the highest affections of men.

AMBULANCE KILLS WOMAN

Was On Way To Get Sailor Who Had Been Hit By An Automobile—Man Also Injured.

Cleveland, O.—Galloping madly through the crowded public square on a call to West Third street, where a sailor had been hit by an automobile, an ambulance plunged into a throng of street car patrons, instantly killing Mrs. Ferdinand Schlegel, aged 57.

Delay caused by the mobbing of the ambulance driver, Charles Garman, who was saved by a squad of police, caused the death of the auto victim, F. Hawes, 55 years old.

Mrs. Schlegel's husband, 78 years old, is believed to be dying also, his injuries being critical because of his age. His arm was broken and he was cut and bruised.

The ambulance dashed into the crowd awaiting cars without ringing its bell, which later was found to have been broken. Garman attempted to throw his horse, but failed.

OFFICIAL DROPPED DEAD

Warden of Indiana Penitentiary Drops Dead During Excitement Caused by Fire.

Michigan City, Ind.—During a fire at the Indiana state prison here, Warden James D. Reid dropped dead of heart trouble.

The fire started in a storeroom among some rags, presumably from spontaneous combustion, and the warden and other prison officials collected there to assist in getting it under control, with the aid of the city fire department and a fire brigade at the prison.

The fire was suppressed before much damage had been done, but the warden, after considerable agitation, suddenly dropped to the floor and expired in a few seconds.

Warden Reid was one of the most noted prison men in the country. He became head of the prison on November 1, 1901, coming from South Bend. He was 52 years old.

SPENT FORTUNE QUICKLY.

Had Consumption and Wanted to Enjoy Life While It Lasted.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Mrs. Margaret Falcon, 21 years old, died here in abject poverty after living a glittering life and spending \$20,000 within six months.

She was married a year ago to William Falcon, and when she learned that she had consumption they bought an automobile and traveled a pace that was startling to local society.

When remonstrated with by friends she calmly replied that she would be dead soon, dead a long time, and was going to enjoy every minute of time and every dollar of money left to her.

Her money began to run low, and, seeing that the end of the purse and the woman's life were in sight, her husband took what she would give him and deserted her.

Almost her last act was to give to a little girl, whom she had befriended, the last dollar she possessed.

The little girl was the only person of her acquaintance of more favored times that called at the hospital to visit her.

GOES TO PROPER COURT.

Crazy Man Wandered Into Probate Judge's Room.

Cincinnati.—A man who gave his name as Joseph Kroll, who claimed to be from Ann Arbor, Mich., wandered into the probate court and gave evidence that he was mentally unbalanced. He walked up to Judge Lueders, who was on the bench, and announced that he had killed a man. He asked the judge to send word to his brother, Joseph Kroll, at Ann Arbor. "Tell him that if he comes after me I will cut his throat, and all the rest of them," he shouted.

The man stated that he was a mechanic, and that a brakeman had thrown him from a train near Cincinnati. He commenced to give a rambling story of his life. He said that he had worked for "Teddy" Roosevelt, but that Roosevelt was not strenuous enough for him, so he quit.

The man was taken to the Hammond street police station and locked up. Judge Lueders sent a telegram to the address he gave in Ann Arbor.

DROPPED DEAD ON GOLF LINKS.

Mansfield, O.—Col. B. F. Crawford, former president of the National Biscuit company, dropped dead on the golf links of the Country club here. Col. Crawford had just returned to his old home in Mansfield from a year's tour of the world. He was 67 years of age and born in Miami county. He resigned as president of the biscuit company about five years ago, but is still a heavy stockholder and director.

BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Rochester, N. Y.—As the result of disobeying a supreme court order to appear as a witness in the United States Independent Telephone case, now on trial, Breckenridge Jones, president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., of St. Louis, arrested at Cazenovia, was brought to Rochester. Efforts were made to secure the attendance of Mr. Jones at the first trial in the telephone suits last spring, and, although served with a subpoena, he failed to appear.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

By REV. STEPHEN PAULSON
Pittsburg, Pa.

Text: Our citizenship is in heaven.—Phil. 3:20.

In founding this republic our fathers established five institutions that seemed necessary to the development of a high order of manhood. Since here the common people were to be rulers it was plainly necessary to educate the multitude. No inventor commits his invention into the hands of an ignorant man, and our fathers feared to trust those powerful political tools, the ballot and free speech, into the hands of ignorant and untrained men. So they established the free school.

They also founded the free press; believing that the citizen should be made acquainted with all that goes on in God's great world, that our people should not be ignorant peasants but citizens of the world. The result is the intelligent unity of a hundred million people and the breaking down of all sectional differences.

They also established liberty and political equality. Not that all men are equal in strength of body or quality of intellect or power of personality, but that each man has an equal right to justice and self-development. The grass, the fly, and the oak are not equal in station, and, perhaps, not equal in usefulness, but are equal in their right to claim from soil and rain and sun what they need for growth and sustenance.

Our fathers emphasized the family, recognizing that all subsequent relationships are made or marred in the family circle. They looked upon this home as a miniature republic and they looked to earnest mothers for the sturdy and honest citizenship of the future.

The founders of the republic also believed most emphatically in a free church. They decreed that the Lord's day should be a training day for the soul and conscience that men might grow fine and strong, and that great and true convictions might be developed. For the measure of power of a republic is not in its resources and wealth, but in the quality of manhood produced.

We have today many problems before us, as there always will be great problems before a growing and progressing nation; but our greatest need is a Christian citizenship. We need men who live and act the principles of Jesus Christ in our high offices, in places of responsibility, in the great marts of business. That it will be so, it is not an idealist's dream, but will be a realization of the future to which present indications point.

In a deepslum where one family rules, the task of educating the rulers is simple. It means the teaching of the members of a single family. In a monarchy it means the education of a few thousand of the upper classes. In a republic the great peril is moral ignorance among millions, many of them newly come to our shores. We have established our public schools for the training of the intellect, but unfortunately we have eliminated morals and spiritual knowledge from the class room. Five or six hours every week are given to mathematics for years, because we must count money, and weigh sugar and salt, compute coal and measure land. Years for the study of mathematics; not one minute for the training of a child's morals and character. The president of the National Educational association affirmed in his annual address that there are ten millions of young people under 17 who never cross the threshold of a church.

We teach children that two and two make four, but not that it is wrong to falsify accounts. We teach them that fire burns in science, but not that the boy who tries to satisfy his desire for pleasure with sin, is like one who eats red-hot coals. We teach the girl that hot water scalds, but we do not tell her that there are passions which indulged in will blight her very soul. Look at the jails filled with boys whom we allow to grow up like vandals. Consider the prisons crowded with young criminals. Look at the moral insensibility among our rich men and legislators, to whom truth and justice should be sacred.

We breed our own dangers through neglect. We spend vast energy in the discussion of the tariff on pig iron, as if with it the republic would survive or perish; but we neglect the souls of men. We spend hundreds of millions digging mud out of the rivers, while the mouths of our children spout mud, and the tenement houses ooze disease and crime. Surely there never was a time in the history of the republic when the influence and work of the church was needed more than it is today. We have well known examples of how gladly people flock to the standard of any man who shows himself a sturdy, uncompromising Christian citizen. And on the other hand we see that a man who is not a Christian, though he may be exalted to a high place, is soon weighted and found wanting.

Our fathers laid well the foundations, but their work cannot be perfected without the fidelity of the sons. We have a marvelous heritage; we reap what we did not sow. But God forbid that we should prove faithless to the principles of our fathers. So let us on this day call the roll of conviction which is deep-rooted in true citizenship; and the first truth that meets us is that a man must be a citizen of the kingdom of God before he can be a true citizen of a Christian nation.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain.
Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.03, No. 3 red 92a99c. Corn—No. 2 white 63 1/4c, No. 3 white 62a63 1/4c, No. 2 yellow 62a62 1/4c, No. 3 yellow 61 1/2a62c, No. 3 mixed 61a61 1/4c, yellow ear 63a 65c, mixed ear 63a65c, white ear 62a 64c. Oats—No. 2 white 35 1/2a36c, No. 3 white 33 1/2a34c, standard white 34a 34 1/2c, No. 2 mixed 32 1/2a33c, No. 3 mixed 32a32 1/2c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$17.25a17.75, No. 2 timothy \$15.75a 16.25, No. 3 timothy \$13.25a13.75, No. 1 clover mixed \$14.50a15, No. 2 clover mixed \$13a13.50. Barley—No. 2 spring 80a83c, No. 3 70a75c. Rye—No. 2 75a77c, No. 3 72a74c. Malt—Spring barley 87a90c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.
Cattle—Shippers \$6.25a7.15, butcher steers, extra \$6.10a6.50, good to choice \$5.25a6, heifers, extra \$5.10a5.25, good to choice \$4.25a5, cows, extra \$4.75a5, good to choice \$4a4.65. Bulls—Bolognas \$3.35a4.25, fat bulls \$4.25a4.75. Calves—Extra \$9.50, fair to good \$7a9.25. Hogs—Selected heavy \$9.65a 9.75, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.75a9.85, mixed packers \$9.50a9.80, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6.25a8.25. Light shippers \$9.65a 9.80, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9.75a 9.80. Sheep—Extra \$4.25, good to choice \$3.50a4.15. Lambs—Extra \$7.25a7.35, good to choice \$6a7.15, yearlings \$4a5.25.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.
Butter—Extras 32 1/2c lb, firsts 31c, fancy dairy 21 1/2c. Poultry—Hens 12c lb, spring chicken 12 1/2c, spring ducks 12c, turkeys 19c, geese 6a7c. Eggs—Prime firsts 23 1/2c doz, firsts 21c. Apples—Malden Blush \$4 1/4c, fancy \$3 1/2c, medium \$1.50a2. Huckleberries—\$3.50 a4 bu. Peaches—\$1.75a2.50 crate. Potatoes—Homegrown \$2a2.50 hhl, sweet \$2.50 hbl. Peas—Bartlett \$2.50 bu. Plums—Wild Goose \$1a1.50 bu, abundant 75c \$1.25, dawns \$1.50a 1.75 6-basket crate. Sugar Corn—8a 10c doz. String Beans—\$1a1.25 2-bu sack. Tomatoes—50a75c bu. Watermelons—15a25c each.

WIDE ACTIVITY INDICATED

Decrease of Bank Clearings in New York City Causes of 15 Per Cent Loss as a Whole.

New York.—Dun's Review says: The movement in most departments of trade and industry is indicative of increased confidence and wider activity as the fall season draws near. While the August clearings, as a whole, were 15 per cent under those of 1909, this was due entirely to the big decrease in New York, for outside that city there was a small gain.

During the last week there has been a falling off of 32.5 per cent in New York and of 4.1 per cent outside. Railroad earnings in three weeks of August increased 6.1 per cent. The most striking event of the week was an advance in August cotton to 20 cents, the highest price in a generation, due to covering by shorts, but other months were not affected, and the crop advances put the cotton condition as considerably better than last year, with a large acreage. The condition is, however, under that of last month.

Further progress appears in iron and steel, the recent improvement in demand now becoming more impressive. Conditions in the pig iron division are distinctly better and higher prices are asked for next year's delivery, although some concessions are noted for early shipment. Sales of close to 70,000 tons have been made of late and several important inquiries are pending, which create a hopeful sentiment regarding prospects for a large fall business. In the finished lines, also, the situation is more encouraging, specifications being heavy in all departments.

A sensational advance in the August cotton option on Monday brought the highest price in over three decades, further covering by the short account forcing quotations upward to 20 cents per pound. This development was wholly due to speculative influences and the new crop deliveries were not affected, some weakness appearing later in the week on prospects of a large movement and slightly better crop advices.

Bradstreet's Review.

New York.—Bradstreet's says: Best reports as to fall jobbing trade still come from the leading western cities, and there is apparent a fairly free movement of staples and of appreciable improvement in collections in the centers feeling the impetus of the unexampled movement of grain to market. At a few southern centers, too, there is a trifle more activity.

There were more failures in August than in any preceding month since March. The total, 344, was 3 per cent larger than in July this year, or than in August last year, though 7 per cent smaller than in August, 1908. Liabilities, aggregated, \$11,331,589, an increase of 42 per cent over August last year, but 53 per cent below August, 1908. New York City has 23 per cent more failures than in August a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending September 1, aggregated 1,924,188 bushels, against 1,293,911 bushels last week and 3,188,641 bushels this week last year. For the nine weeks ending September 1 exports are 12,265,573 bushels, against 17,216,816 bushels in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week are 216,403 bushels, against 139,169 bushels last week and 177,939 bushels in 1909. For the nine weeks ending September 1 corn exports are 2,312,405 bushels, against 962,421 bushels last year.

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A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge. All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	5.60	5.60
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910 ..	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911 ..	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911 ..	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.
The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.
The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.



Red Cross Shoe

These are the styles that will be worn this season

Learn how different they feel in the Red Cross Shoe—how restful they feel.

Have your shoes just as fashionable but add the Red Cross comfort.

You can get the exact style you want and you will find that in the Red Cross Shoe, it fits much closer, has better lines and more character. You will be as enthusiastic about its effect on the appearance of your foot as about the way it feels.

Though of regular thickness, you can bend it double when new.

Women find they can put the Red Cross Shoe on in the store and begin wearing it at once, it is so easy on the feet.

Come in and see the new Fall styles. Bend them. Walk in them. Know how different they feel in the Red Cross Shoe. High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5. Oxfords \$3.50 and \$4.

The comfort of the Red Cross Shoe is due—not to any certain style or shape—but to the wonderful ease of its flexible sole, which is tanned by a special process.

E. F. COYLE

BEREA, KY.

You pay less—or get more

The Tent meetings conducted by the Methodist church closed last Tuesday night. The attendance has been large and the meetings most helpful.

E. Owen and family left the 4th of Sept. for Paso Robles, California, where they expect to live for some time.

Deputy Sheriff W. A. Johnson, arrested Zeke Royston last Saturday at the Colored Baptist association in Farriatown. He took one hundred bottles of whiskey and a pistol away from his prisoner and lodged him in the Richmond jail. Royston was tried Monday before Judge Shackelford. He pleaded guilty on two whiskey charges and was fined \$100 on each charge. A fine of \$100 and 30 days in jail at hard labor was also imposed for carrying the pistol. Geo. Broadus, from whose buggy the whiskey was sold was also arrested and placed under a \$200 bond to appear Sept. 13th.

Prof. M. E. Marsh and family have returned from their visit among friends in Clay County. They report an enjoyable time.

Mrs. J. M. Early was in Cincinnati for a few days of this week.

CREAM FLOUR ECONOMY JARS

AT

Phone 108 **WALTER ENGLE** Berea, Ky.

Eldean Patent Flour 70c.

a bag cash, at

W.J. Tatum's

Fresh Groceries.

North Cor. Main St.

Berea, - - - Kentucky



If you want to secure the lowest price of the year, buy winter's coal now.

If you want good service along with good coal permit us to fill your bin at once.

Holliday & Co.

Phone 169 and 71 Berea, Ky.

Miss Welch arrived in Berea, Wednesday morning, from her summer study and travel in Europe. Mrs. Ridgway, of the Library staff, is back in Berea after a few weeks vacation.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Two of the most desirable residence properties in Berea. Situated on Chestnut Street, with cement walks. One a six room house with eastern and cellar. One a nine room house, well, eastern and large cellar. Room for garden or chickens. For terms apply to Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill, Berea, Ky.

AN ORDINANCE

The City Council of the City of Berea, Kentucky, do ordain as follows:

Sec. No. 1. That the corporate limits of this city be extended as follows, beginning at a point on the L. & N. railroad where the corporate line now crosses the said railroad north of the Berea Depot, thence a westerly course to R. W. Todd's farm excluding it, thence a southerly course to where the branch crosses the Berea and Wallacetown turnpike, thence a straight line, a southerly course, to the residence of Laura Spence on the Berea and Asbury road, thence a straight line to the L. & N. railroad bridge where it crosses brushy fork at J. W. Fowler's farm, thence down said creek with the meanders thereof to the corporate line of Berea.

J. L. Gay, Mayor.
E. F. Coyle, Clerk.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

WANTED—All the fresh country butter. Top prices.

J. S. Gott, Depot Street.

Prof. E. C. Seale was in Lexington, the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Spence visited relatives in town at the first of the week.

Mr. Hal Brewer was in town Sunday.

Mr. Louis Parks of Cincinnati visited here and at Hugh for several days of last week.

Miss Ida Lewis left Thursday for Vanceburg for an extended visit.

Mr. Joe Bender was in town over Sunday.

Miss Lillian Ambrose left Monday for Chicago. She will be a student at Moody Institute for the coming year.

Miss E. K. Corwin, who has spent the greater part of the summer at Lake Chautauqua, returned to Berea, Saturday.

Mrs. Sallie Adams, who has been visiting for the past two months in Missouri and Villa Grove, Ill., returned to Richmond last Monday, and, after visiting a few days there with her daughter, returned to Berea, Thursday.

Miss Maggie Taulbee arrived last week from Salyersville. She will be in school here during the year.

Mr. Carl Kirk was in town Tuesday night.

Among those who have returned for the First Semester are Carrie Spangler, Maggie Taulbee, John Marlett and Horace Caldwell.

Miss Lucy Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly Mr. J. R. Rogers' stenographer, arrived Saturday to enter school and do stenographic work for Dean Ellis this year.

To Katherine Johnson is due the credit for a very pleasant evening on the President's lawn last Saturday. A party of about thirty met there and enjoyed a good time together. Lemon sherbet, cookies, and fudge were served.

Mr. Davidson will lead the Christian Endeavor meeting next Sunday night at the Union church. Every one is cordially invited.

Mrs. Taylor is steadily improving and it is hoped that she will soon be well. Mr. Taylor will return this week, reaching Berea, Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and family returned Friday from a six weeks visit with their home folks at Corn-lug, N. Y., and vicinity.

The County Fair at Mrs. W. H. Porter's, Friday evening, 7 o'clock.

Prof. John W. Peck, the new instructor in Mathematics and Science for the Academy, arrived, Tuesday. Prof. Peck is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, and also of the University of Chicago. For the past seven years he has been Supt. of schools in Douglas, Wyoming.

Mr. T. H. Horton, who used to work in the college woodwork department, and whom many will remember as the bass singer of the college quartette, writes from Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Miss Estella Bicknell left Wednesday for Cleveland, Ohio, where she will visit relatives for several days.

Miss Etta Lewis left Wednesday for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Everett Todd, at Goodfield, Ill.

Dr. and Mrs. Cowley have been at New York Mills, N. Y., since their return from Europe. They go from there to Rochester to visit a sister of Mrs. Cowley and then to Lorain, Ohio, to visit Dr. Cowley's people for a few days. They expect to arrive in Berea at noon, Saturday, the 10th.

Mrs. Cowley is almost entirely recovered and expects to be quite her former self by the time she gets home.

The rooms in Pearson Hall are being assigned to young men of the collegiate department, not including Freshman Literary, and are nearly all occupied already.

Howard Hall is renovated throughout and is practically a new building. It will be reserved for young men of the Academy.

The cattle law has been poorly enforced and consequently new college lawns have been badly trodden by stock, whose owners seemed to have turned them loose at night. Some intruders have also invaded the privacy of Ladies' Hall grounds. Consequently temporary wires are being strung for protection, which will also shield hedges and plants to be set in the fall.

Hugh L. White, Navel cadet, former Berea student, expects to visit Berea this fall, after seeing home folks at Burning Springs. He says Annapolis does not have such good lectures and other general advantages as Berea.

Prof. Raine and children arrived in Berea from their vacation, Wednesday morning. Mrs. Raine is in Oberlin for a few days visit on her way home. Mr. Clare Canfield is home from his vacation.

For Good Clothing,

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes,

Men's, Women's and Children's Furnishings

BUY FROM

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.

Don't fail to see the bargains in laces, embroideries, braids, trimmings, dress fabrics, and the very best and latest in linens, shantungs—and don't forget the chinaware at

MRS. EARLY'S

A Good Example

"I am a good example," writes Mrs. R. L. Bell, of McAlester, Okla., "of what Cardui will do for suffering women."

"I suffered with my head and back, for over six years, and although I tried everything, I never could get anything to do me any good, until I began to take Cardui."

"Cardui has surely helped me and built me up and I am so thankful that I have found something that will do me good. I feel so much stronger and better than I have in a long time."

It is well to make up your mind before you are sick what medicine you will take when you are sick.

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

You will be glad to take it when you are tired, miserable and when life seems a weary grind. It will put new thoughts into your head, fresh courage into your mind.

If not sick now, at least burn Cardui on to the pages of your memory, so that when you are sick you will ask for it without thinking.

If sick or weak, get a bottle today. At all druggists.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

BEREA'S BARGAIN COUNTER

(Continued from First Page)

some less pleasant and less profitable way if you do not put it in for education. These courses make a man acquainted with the great minds of all ages, the course of human history and progress, the inventions, discoveries, inspirations of the world. Such a course is the highest pleasure and self-indulgence. And it fits a man for the service of his fellow men in both private and public life. Every high school teacher, magistrate, or mother of great men should take one of these courses.

And Berea offers two still longer courses for those of largest talent and ambition, the Scientific course, and the Classical course.

F. The "Cabinet Organ"—This is the musical instrument for the home, the Sunday school, and the church. Berea owns the cabinet organ which Mr. McGranahan used in Evangelistic meetings for many years. It gives the best and quickest training for the use of this beautiful instrument—less sharp, costly and pretentious than a piano—and for one third the cost of such instruction at other places in

Kentucky. There is pleasure and profit for the girls who get this training and have it to use in their home communities.

THANKSGIVING

(Continued from First Page)

My wife and I naturally think of our first coming to Berea in the fall of 1892. Only a few college workers, like Osborne and Miss Douglas, and a few citizens, like Samuel Hanson and Frank Hays and Dr. Cornelius remember it now.

We came in faith. We believed that it was God's purpose to enable Berea College to bless the people of this region, and we have seen that purpose more and more fulfilled. Less than fifty students met us at the opening of that first fall term. Next week we expect nearly a thousand to be in the chapel Wednesday morning. We do not mention it to claim the least credit for ourselves, but in gratitude to God who has done it all.

And can you realize how burdened we feel at this new beginning of our work? A big family is more blessed than a small one, but it costs more of both anxiety and money. Berea is just as dependent upon God's bless-

ing as ever. He must enable us to guide the hearts of this great army of young people. And he must give the daily bread for their support. Berea did not have money enough for the work we felt must be done in 1892 and the first thing I did as President of the college was to sign a note at the bank and borrow money. Today we have more money and more buildings, but still last year students had to live four in a room. We have bought the Dodge place and other property so as to have room for growth, and built a new heat and power plant. We did it in faith, borrowing the money, and, as I come home from absence, again my first official act is to sign a note at the bank. God keeps us still in the school of economy and prayer.

The blessed thing is that the Lord has been with us. He has given us peace and love for one another. He has brought us gifted and devoted men and women as college workers. Our chapel has resounded with the voices of some of the greatest of God's messengers on earth. And students of ours have spread these blessings in every county in Kentucky and every state in the Union. Praise ye the Lord.

In humble gratitude,
Wm. Goodell Frost.

A WORD WITH FATHER AND MOTHER

The school begins at Berea next Wednesday, September 14, and your son and daughter have been wanting to go.

You have studied over the matter and hesitated perhaps. The institution makes the expenses as low as possible, and still it takes some money to send them. And then you will miss their help in the house and on the farm. And besides that you will miss their company. You hate to let them go away from home. You would not be a true parent if you did not feel these things.

But look at the other side. "Nothing hazard, nothing have." You will never know what is in that boy and girl unless you give them a chance to develop it in a good school. The fact that they want to go shows that they ought to go, and that they will improve the time if you send them. You may well be thankful that you have children who desire an education.

Suppose you deny them now, and that a little later the boy gets into bad company, or the girl runs off with some worthless fellow—you could never forgive yourself for not sending them to school when they wanted to go.

They will need education more than they will need property after you are dead. You have had some trouble yourself for lack of education. They will have ten times more need of it than you have had.

Remember that the teachers in a school where Jesus Christ is the model will be like fathers and mothers to your children. Send them on, and follow them with your prayers.

R. R. GUIDE

(Continued from First Page)

may be coming together to get acquainted. Note below the reduction given on all roads south of the Ohio. Read Carefully.

FROM CHICAGO via BIG FOUR, leaving from Lake Front at 12th Street at 9:05 p. m., Monday, Sept. 12, arriving at Cincinnati 7:15 a. m., next morning.

FROM CLEVELAND via Big Four, leaving Union Depot on Lake Front and Bank Sts. 9:00 p. m., Monday, Sept. 12, arriving at Cincinnati 6:40 a. m., next morning.

FROM CINCINNATI via L. & N., leaving Central Station, Central Ave. and 3rd St. 8:00 a. m., Tuesday, Sept. 13. Train arrives at Berea 12, noon.

CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND parties and others from long distances are advised to buy thru tickets to Berea.

SOUTHERN ROADS give a rate of two thirds fare for parties of ten or more traveling on one ticket. These parties may be made up by ANYONE and from ANY POINT.

FROM JOHNSON CITY, TENN., via SOUTHERN, leaving at 3:28 p. m., Tuesday, Sept. 13, arriving at Knoxville 6:40 p. m. Leaving KNOXVILLE via L. & N. 10:55 p. m., arriving at Berea 3:47 next morning.

FROM APPALACHIA, VA., via L. & N., leaving at 6:45 a. m., Tuesday, Sept. 13, arriving at Berea 1:29 p. m. ALL SHOULD BE ON HAND at least one hour before train is scheduled to leave, in order to procure the ticket in a body, check baggage, etc., which cannot be done until all are present.

If any one is late it may cause him to pay full fare.

Sincerely yours,
Will C. Gamble.

SPECIAL ENTRANCE RULE

Residents of Berea are reminded of the special rule adopted three years ago that any young person whose

home is in Berea, and who does not enter the institution in the Fall Term will not be received in the Winter Term.

The purpose of this rule is to encourage students to enter the institution for the entire year, or at least for the fall and winter, and to prevent the over-crowding of the winter term.

This is for the benefit of the students. Students advance much more rapidly when they can go to school continuously. It is bad for them, and bad for the classes they enter, to change from the public school to the college in the middle of a year. Students from outside Berea have to teach or for other reasons are forced to come for winter and spring only, but young people who live in Berea can just as well begin in the fall if they are desirous of attending the institution at all. It is better for any family to have one child in the institution for the entire year, than to have two children in for a part of the year. And everyone should understand that if a person can only attend part of a year the fall is in every way the best part.

THE CUCKOO'S NESTLING

It is said that a cuckoo lays its egg in the nest of a small sparrow and the young cuckoo, being bigger than the young sparrows, gets their food and often turns them out of the nest.

So it is in a district school where one or two big scholars take all the teachers' time, and the little scholars get little good themselves. They have been over the same things again and again. What they need is to go to a larger school where they will meet the best young people from other places and get stirred up by a little competition.

Berea College, in all its departments, opens September 14th, and we hope the young cuckoos, or the struggling big scholars, in several hundred school districts will start away from home to school. Berea can take the best care of them, and the home school will be greatly improved by having them out of the nest.

RALLYING SONG FOR OPENING DAY

Tune: "Scots who hae w' Wallace Bled."

Hear the soul inspiring call
Glad proclaim to students all
Opening Day in early fall
At Old Berea.

Here's the place and now's the hour
Stores to gain of Wisdom's power,
Worthier far than rich man's dower
At Old Berea.

Lesser toils are now laid by,
Courage gleams in every eye,
Youth resolves to do or die
At Old Berea.

Light the fires on every hill;
Spread the news with right good will;
Learner's lamp glows brighter still
At Old Berea.

J. W. Dinsmore.

La Pointe, Wisconsin,
August 8, 1910.

MISS ROBINSON WRITES

Meredith, N. H.
Sept. 1, 1910.

Dear Citizen:

Just before I left Hanover, I visited the Blue Mountain Deer Park. This park is eleven miles long and the fence around it measures more than twenty-five miles. In the park are, probably, more than a thousand deer. There are also a herd of 107 buffaloes. There are only two larger herds in the United States. We saw several deer, but our party was too large to get close enough to the buffaloes to see them. The deer are rather wild, because they are hunted a good deal. They are wilder than the ordinary wild deer of the State, because the latter are protected by our game laws nearly the whole year.

I saw a pretty sight the other day. It was a baby porcupine clinging to a white birch which it was climbing. A little later I saw one of the old ones. I think they live in the rocks on a hill in my wood-lot.

Coming home from a long walk recently my way took me over a high hill. From its top I could see blue hills in nearly every direction. From north to south, I could see at least sixty miles, and more than half as much territory from east to west. From another hill, a few days before, I had a glorious view of about thirty miles or more radius around about three quarters of the horizon. Mountains, lakes, farms, and a prosperous city were all in range of vision.

Vacation is nearly over, and we shall soon be in Berea.

Josephine A. Robinson.

POSTMASTERS TO MEET

In Louisville, Sept. 13, 14 and 15.

It has been decided by the Postmasters' Association, which includes

Presidential offices, and the State League of Postmasters of Third and Fourth class offices, to hold a joint meeting this year in Louisville, Sept. 14th and 15th. The League will meet at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 14th, for the purpose of transacting such business as pertains to League affairs only.

On the 14 and 15th the Association and League will hold a joint meeting for the purpose of discussing postal affairs.

There will be several representatives of the Post-office Department present to give instructions. The new Money Order and Registry systems will be fully explained. Every Postmaster should attend as they will learn more than they would in years at home, and many things they would never learn otherwise.

IT IS THE TRUTH—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY COAL

There has been a 25c. rise in the price of coal in the last ten days. That is the amount of your loss.

There will be another 25c. rise in a few days. Will that represent your loss? See Holliday, the coal man.

HONOR TO WASHINGTON

After the Revolution, Congress voted to Washington a statue and a large sum of money. He at once declared that he would not accept a single cent. They reminded him that he had served eight and a half years without pay, and plead earnestly to win his consent, but in vain. Then the sum which had been voted was invested by order of Congress in some

government undertaking in Washington's name, and he was told, after the deeds were made out, that now it was too late to refuse—he would simply have to accept it. But he still refused inexorably. It was a gift, but he felt it to be like a bribe. The whole nation seemed in a conspiracy to heap riches upon him; but it could not be done without his consent, and he said "No" to the last. He may have acted unwisely, according to the modern view, which is unfortunately more commercial than patriotic; but he won the nation's undying respect and admiration for his determination not to make money out of his official position. His attitude is in the sharpest contrast to that of some of the legislators and officials of these days, who are keenly alive to the opportunities that arise to enrich themselves secretly. With Congress and several of our State legislatures investigating wholesale bribery charges and other forms of official corruption, we are reminded of the fact that we have fallen on degenerate days, as far as the standard of public honor and official integrity is concerned.—The Christian Herald.

POLITICS IN LOUISVILLE:—The maneuvering has already begun which is soon to develop into a hot fight in Louisville. Mr. R. W. Bingham, an independent Democrat and nominee of the Republicans for Judge of the Court of Appeals, is back from his vacation and ready for the fray. The contest is also expected to be a warm one in the Congressional race.

THE Berea National Bank.

No. 8435.
Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank, at Berea, in the state of Kentucky at the close of business, Sept. 1st, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$103,614 62
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	651 86
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	25,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	8,000 00
Other real estate owned.....	3,100 00
Due from approved reserve agents.....	19,473 55
Checks and other cash items.....	532 15
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	1,545 00
Notes of other National Banks.....	23 20
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie.....	\$7,811 15
Legal-tender notes.....	2,277 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	1,250 00
TOTAL.....	173,278 53

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000 00
Surplus fund.....	9,996 17
National Bank notes outstanding.....	25,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	112,836 47
Certified Checks.....	445 89
TOTAL.....	173,278 53

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. GAY, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: J. W. Fowler, Wright Kelley, S. R. Baker, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of Sept., 1910.
G. D. Holliday, Notary Public.

Second Annual Letter To Property Owners.

The time to cover that house is on hand. Hundreds of property owners are on the fence. They know they must have a new roof—but what to buy is the question. They have been fooled so often—every roof-man sells "the best." Of course I tell you my roof is better than anyone else's—but don't ask me—ask my customers. They sell my roofs as fast as I can put them on—see what one of them says:—

C. A. (Bose) Moore says: "To have Lengfeller cover a dwelling house with Galvanized Metal is a better investment by \$50.00 than to employ some one else who claims he can do it just as good as Lengfeller."

What Are the Reasons for Such a Strong Statement?

I Mr. Moore tried others and tried me. He knows that my roofing weighs about 25 lbs. more per square than the cheap Galvanized roofing that floods the market now. Galvanized Steel is sold for acts per lb. I give \$1.00 more actual value to begin with. Body to them.

II I order the very best of Galvanized Steel. Since my agreement with the mills, viz. to return every defective sheet at their expense or discount the invoice \$1.25 for each defective square shipped to me, the mills cannot but send the very best they can produce. This is worth from \$0.50 to \$1.00 per square to property owners. Quality to them.

III My double standing seam and solid cross locks make my roof absolutely a perfect protection against the elements. My roofs are Rain, Hail, Snow, Sleet, Wind, Lightning and Fire proof. You will have no trouble to get a good rate of insurance. They are the best insurance in themselves. Protection to them.

IV My Roof is a permanent Roof. Each sheet is tightly and securely anchored with double strength reinforced cleats. It cannot blow off. Provision is made for expansion and contraction. Science to them.

V My tin plate finish gives my Galvanized Roofs a nice and neat appearance. 25 to 30 years from now when you begin to paint them no one can tell them from an \$8.00 per square tin plate roof. Class to them.

VI If anything should get wrong with the roofs I put on any tinner can repair them with the least expense because fundamentally they are put on right. Those roofs put on with sticks or what not, by workmen who can do just as good as Lengfeller, are as a rule fundamentally wrong. It costs about \$2.00 per square to pull them off and put them back, the way I put my new roof on now. You also lose a lot of roofing and after all you have a second hand roof. I pull off lots of those cheaply put on Galvanized roofs. Yes, some I put on. For I nor any one else can make a tight job out of ready-made Galvanized roofing. I had to quit buying ready made roofing. Since I buy flat sheets and make my own roofing and double seam them I can guarantee every job to give perfect and permanent satisfaction. Any trouble I can correct easily without any expense to the owner. Workmanship to them.

For these and many other reasons hundreds of property owners have learned that my \$5.00 Galvanized roof is a good investment, while those \$3.00 Galvanized roofs put on in a cheap way are a continual expense.

Mr. Moore's statement is about right.

HENRY LENGFELLNER, Tinner.

Phone No. 170-2

BEREA, KY.

Tin Shop, Jackson St.

P. S. Have on hand several thousand feet Guttering, Warm air Furnaces, Plenty of Galvanized sheets bought at the right price. Slate and high grade Composition Roofing, Skylights, Tanks, Ceiling, etc.



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Prof. Rigby is a well equipped, experienced tuner and all work is guaranteed.

Special Rates,
\$2.50 till Sept 15th

After that \$3; four tunings within one year \$5. This is the best way to care for a piano.

HOME, SWEET HOME!



HOW CAN HOME BE HAPPY

when the food is not of the best? Try a sack of Cream of Wheat flour and know the joy of eating fine bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. If all your other food is as good as that baked from Cream of Wheat flour you certainly are to be envied. Order a sack to-day and be sure it is Cream of Wheat

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ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

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We are in the market for two tracts of timber land of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres.

Owners must write us immediately stating price, terms and location.

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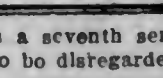
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Humor as a seventh sense is good sense not to be disregarded.

When ordering hobbie skirts specify whether they are to force a trot or a pace.

Two New York young men threw dice for a girl. We pity both men and the girl.

Any hope is vain that the new hobbie skirt is warranted to check extravagance.

A New York woman committed suicide at 91, proving once more that this is an impatient age.

Sent to prison for an undignified attempt at suicide! Did any one ever find a real dignified means?

The old war between blondes and brunettes is to be renewed. You cannot dodge the issue this time.

An Ohio farmer has found that snakes destroy potato hogs. We would prefer not to raise potatoes.

Another great aviation meet is to be held in France soon. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

Each new Gotham breach of promise suit seems to produce mushier love letters than any marked Exhibit A before.

French telephone girls say "I listen." The American kind couldn't do that without telling whoppers, now and then.

A horse named Big Stick has recently been winning races. With that name the horse simply had to win.

"The meaning of money" is a new book. Most people disclaim the need of book knowledge on that subject.

Sailors on a German ship mutilated recently because the food was poor. This should serve as a warning to the managers of some of the summer resort hotels.

A Pueblo (Col.) educator says every child is born a liar. But let him cheer up. Some of them outgrow it.

"Flirting," says an eminent educator, "is woman's safety valve." Does a safety valve have a alien attachment?

German gun factories are swamped with orders, in spite of the fact that aeroplanes are about to make war impossible.

With no kissing in moving pictures, parks, street cars and public railway stations, there is a poor fellow going to?

We may need a two and one-half cent piece, but we certainly avoid the three-cent piece to perish in incalculable desuetude.

"Smile, when you get up in the morning," advises an optimist. But you'd better straighten out your face, while you're shaving.

A Pennsylvania woman, aged 83, took her first ride on a train the other day. She may be expected to tackle bicycle riding next.

A substitute for radium is being offered, so be sure, when you order to get the original, with the maker's name blown upon the bottle.

Thanks to the general use of the typewriter, the newspaper editor very seldom now sticks his mulligan brush into the ink bottle, as he used to do.

One of the college professors thinks girls giggle because they are myopic. We have always supposed they did it merely because they felt foolish.

Two New York men shook dice to decide which should have the girl they loved. It doesn't sound half as romantic as the old-fashioned duel with swords or pistols.

ACCUSED OF THEFT

ALLEGATIONS MADE EDWARD C. RITSHER TOOK MONEY RUNNING INTO THOUSANDS.

BELOIT COLLEGE IS VICTIM

Said to Have Been Mulcted of \$127,000—Money Sunk in Wall Street—Client and Partners Lose—Suicide is Hinted At.

Chicago.—Edward C. Ritscher, personal counsel for John R. Walsh during his fight against government prosecution and who died last June, is accused of being a defaulter to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The accusation made public Thursday comes upon the people of Chicago as suddenly as did the news of the death of John R. Walsh's favorite counselor. The charges which attack the good name of the dead lawyer are many-branched and involve double dealing with his law partners, appropriating a fee from one of them, embezzling from Beloit college trust funds, of which he had the custody, and robbing Mr. Walsh at the time when he was the most trusted confidant in the defense of the banker.

Trustees of Beloit college, of which Ritscher was custodian of securities, and the deceased attorney's legal associates decided to suffer whatever losses they may have sustained in silence and not to air the charges against the noted lawyer.

Discovery of Ritscher's alleged duplicity was made shortly before his death. While in New York he was summoned to Chicago by his partners and asked to make restitution and explanation. Ritscher left New York, making an appointment to meet his partners in Chicago. He arrived here two or three days before the date of the appointment. He died suddenly, within less than twenty-four hours of the time set for his meeting with his partners.

Here are some of the allegations that are made against the dead attorney:

That securities belonging to Beloit college and valued at \$127,000, which were in Ritscher's keeping, disappeared. John R. Walsh came to the rescue, giving Ritscher \$27,000, which was turned over to the college. Ritscher then gave a note for \$100,000 to the college secured by 13 of his best friends.

That, after Ritscher's law firm had done a vast amount of work on the Walsh case, his partners asked if some financial return could not be obtained, and Ritscher told them that Walsh was "hard up" and could not give them any money at the time. Walsh, however, had paid him a fee of \$170,000 and an additional fee of \$50,000, which Ritscher concealed from his partners.

That Ritscher converted to his own use the securities given by Mr. Walsh to secure the two notes of \$25,000.

That Ritscher "double-crossed" his client, John R. Walsh. When arrangements were being made for swearing out the writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme court Walsh gave his note for \$25,000, and with it \$50,000 worth of securities as collateral. At the same time he made out a note for \$25,000, payable to John S. Miller, another of his attorneys, and gave Ritscher \$50,000 worth of securities for the note which the attorney was to turn over to Miller.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL KILLS

Is Attacked by a Discharged Employee and Shoots Dead the Would-be Slayer.

St. Paul, Minn.—Alfred G. Ray, chief special agent of the Great Northern railway, Tuesday shot and killed Charles P. Welsh, a former subordinate in the Great Northern office building at St. Paul after Welsh had fired five shots at Ray.

Welsh was about 45 years old and had been dismissed by Ray about two months ago for shooting a man at Duluth. Since that time Welsh had been expressing vindictive feelings to Ray. Welsh met Special Officer John Lane of the Great Northern railway at the headquarters building and began to revile Ray, saying he would "get" him.

Lane told Welsh to keep quiet, as he would not allow Welsh to speak disrespectfully of his superior officer, whereupon Welsh turned his wrathful utterances against Lane.

Before Ray appeared at his office Welsh walked in and inquired of Chief Clerk Hess if there was any mail. On being told there was nothing for him, Welsh said he would return in a day or two. Shortly afterward Ray entered his office and Welsh returned. As soon as he opened the door he drew a revolver from his pocket and began to fire at Ray. At the fifth shot Ray succeeded in getting his weapon into action and with one shot killed Welsh.

Spanish War Veterans Adjourn. Denver, Col.—After electing officers and selecting Oklahoma City, Okla., as the next meeting place, the convention of the Spanish War Veterans adjourned Thursday. Joseph R. H. Jacoby of Seattle, Wash., was elected commander-in-chief.

Trade Grows \$5,000,000. Washington.—Total imports and exports of the United States for July were about \$5,000,000 in excess of those for July last year, according to the bureau of statistics.

IS THIS TO BE THE SOLUTION OF THE FORESTRY PROBLEM?



WHITE CAUSES STIR

TELLS OF NEW \$50,000 BRIBE FUND IN SENATORIAL BRIBERY CASE.

PEORIA MAN IS INVOLVED

Grand Jury Probing Perjury Charges in Connection With Browne Trial Indict Former Aid of State's Attorney—Mora Indictments Expected.

Chicago.—A sensation was created in the Lee O'Neil Browne trial Wednesday when the name of Edward Hull of Peoria was mentioned in connection with an alleged request telegraphed from Springfield for \$50,000 two days before the election of Senator Lorimer.

Charles A. White, recalled by the state in rebuttal, made the statement concerning Hull and the \$50,000 fund.

White testified that the information was given him by William Russell, an important witness for the defense. He told of meeting Russell and of a conversation they had in which White asked Russell where the money came from that is alleged to have been used to bribe legislators to vote for Lorimer.

"Russell told me," testified White, "that while in Springfield he had heard of a telegram being sent to Edward Hull of Peoria two days before the election of Senator Lorimer requesting Hull to start at once for Springfield with \$50,000."

Attorneys for the defense started from their chairs at these words and a commotion in court followed.

Patrick J. Kealey, suspended detective, former aid who turned against State's Attorney Wayman, was indicted on a charge of perjury by the special grand jury called by the prosecutor to investigate perjury charges in the Browne case.

Rumors were rife that before the case of Browne could go to the jury half a dozen more indictments, involving persons closely connected with the trial would be voted. The indictment of Kealey came just as the Browne defense had closed its case.

After Browne closed his defense State's Attorney Wayman attacked his case. Residents of East St. Louis were placed on the stand before Judge Kersten to impeach the testimony given by George Gloss, a motorman, who was one of the most important witnesses for the defense. The state's witnesses swore they would not believe Gloss under oath.

A flat fight between State's Attorney Wayman and Attorney Ershel was narrowly averted in the trial. The state's attorney was called a trickster by the attorney for the defense. He retorted hotly.

In a moment Attorneys O'Donnell and Forrest were on their feet to support their colleagues, while the state's attorney's force joined in the hubbub.

New York Gains 38.7 Per Cent. Washington.—According to official census figures given out of the thirteenth census Thursday, the population of the city of New York is 4,766,883, as compared with 3,437,202 in 1900, and 2,507,414 in 1890. The increase from 1900 to 1910 therefore is 1,259,681, or 38.7 per cent.

American Woman Is Killed. Munich, Bavaria.—Miss Rose Buckingham of San Francisco was killed and Miss Agnes Rosa of the same city was severely injured by a runaway automobile as they were leaving the Prinz Regent theater Tuesday.

Asks Uniform Stock Law. Chattanooga, Tenn.—At the American Bar association meeting here Wednesday the committee on uniform laws reported, urging an act to make uniform the law regarding transfer of corporation stock.

COOK AFTER POLE RECORDS

EXPLORER AGAIN MAKING DASH FOR FROZEN NORTH.

Goes in Search of Papers and Instruments Which He Says Will Exonerate Him.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, discredited in the eyes of the world by the findings of the University of Copenhagen in regard to the explorer's claim of having reached the north pole, again is on his way to the top of the world.

From Goodhavn, Greenland, there came a letter which establishes apparently beyond doubt that the Brooklyn surgeon is making his way northward in the effort to find records and instruments he is said to have left in the frozen north.

By these records and instruments Doctor Cook hopes to establish his contention that he was at the north pole a year ahead of Commander Robert E. Peary.

It is stated in the letter that the Brooklyn man has expressed himself as confident of being able to convince the world he is entitled to full credit as the original discoverer of the pole and to force the scientists at the University of Copenhagen to reverse their adverse decision.

In this respect the writer of the letter asserts that among the residents of Greenland there exists the belief that every claim made by Doctor Cook in connection with his dash northward is based upon fact and that the explorer will be enabled so to prove.

An American steamer bound southward recently dropped anchor in Goodhavn harbor, says the letter, and from the captain and crew was obtained further confirmation of the report that Doctor Cook had started a second dash northward with the object of obtaining the proof which he expects will set him right before the world.

TAFT PLEADS FOR HARMONY

In Campaign Letter He Applauds Work of Congress and Tells Plan of Fixing Tariff.

New York.—President Taft's keynote letter addressed to William B. McKinley of Illinois, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, and was given out by the New York headquarters of the committee.

In it the president defends the Payne tariff law, but acknowledges that there are parts of it which may be amenable to change.

His plan for getting at the inequalities of the law is investigation by the tariff commission, and then revision by individual schedules. He thinks that by this means the statute may be adjusted properly without causing uneasiness in the business world.

"It seems to me," says Mr. Taft, "that all Republicans—conservative, progressive and radical—may well abide the situation with respect to the tariff until evidence now being accumulated shall justify changes in the rates."

Christine Nielsen Married. New York.—It became known Thursday that Christine Nielsen, the actress, was secretly married on July 15 in Saratoga to Joseph Leffler, a real estate dealer and horseman. Miss Nielsen will not retire from the stage. She is a native of California.

Khan of Khiva Dead in Asia. St. Petersburg.—The khan of Khiva, in Turkestan, Said Mohammed Rakhim Bahadur, is dead from paralysis of the death. He was born in 1824.

COAL STRIKE IS AT AN END

OPERATORS AGREE TO GRANT DEMANDS MADE BY MINERS.

PEORIA SCALE WILL STAND

Agreement is Reached at Conference Held in Chicago Between Mine Owners and Workers.

Chicago.—Illinois coal operators have decided to yield to the demands of the miners. An agreement based on the Peoria contract was practically reached at a conference held in this city between committees of the Illinois Coal Operators' association and the Illinois body of the United Mine Workers of America, and only minor details pertaining to working conditions remain to be agreed upon.

On April 1 about 70,000 miners in Illinois laid down their tools and awaited the signing of a new agreement by the operators. A convention was held in Cincinnati in April, at which many of the states came to an agreement. The Illinois miners held out, though, on the question of the payment of shot-firers, and a joint conference was later called in Peoria on May 21 in an effort to reach a settlement. The operators refused, however, to grant the demands of the men, and negotiations were broken off, turning what had theretofore been merely a suspension into a strike of 70,000 miners. On June 11 all pumpmen and engineers, who had remained at work according to an agreement between the operators and miners pending negotiations, were called out by the union.

In June the fifth and ninth districts of the state seceded from the ranks of the Illinois coal operators and signed up the Peoria agreement unconditionally. Since then operators have been capitulating one by one in different parts of the state until the number of idle men has been reduced to about 40,000.

At the request of T. L. Lewis, international president of the miners' organization, a joint convention was held between the miners and operators, at which a compromise agreement was offered by the operators. It was far better than any which had heretofore been offered, but did not grant all that the miners demanded at the Peoria convention. It was left to a referendum vote of the miners, and John Walker, president of the Illinois miners, sent speakers out into the field to argue against its acceptance.

This resulted in the calling of a special convention in Indianapolis by Lewis, which lasted ten days, and was one of the stormiest ever held. It resulted in a sweeping victory for Walker, and the compromise agreement was thrown aside.

Following the Indianapolis convention, several more operators signed up with the miners. The Operators' association, however, determined that the fight should be continued, and appointed a committee of seven to conduct the campaign. It was decided that conferences should be held once more before the fight should be carried into the winter months.

DEATH THREAT IN I. C. CASE

Director of Ostermann Company Testifies to Intimidation to Prevent Car Fraud Narrative.

Chicago.—Hearing of the case against Frank H. Harriman, Charles L. Ewing and John M. Taylor, former Illinois Central officials charged with defrauding the company through car repairs, was resumed in Judge Bruggermeyer's court Monday.

Theophile Reuther, formerly a director of the Ostermann Manufacturing company, the first witness, testified that Henry C. Ostermann, president of the Ostermann company, had threatened to kill him if he (Reuther) told the story of the defrauding of the Illinois Central out of \$1,000,000 through car repairs.

Reuther told of Ostermann's alleged attack upon him in the office of the company when he threatened to disclose the gigantic steal.

Thefts of valuable records, confessions, letters, reports and other proofs of frauds, together with copies of important documents, came to light in the graft war as a rival to the \$1,500,000 car repair swindle.

Documents containing evidence against the men higher up in the huge fraud disappeared from the Illinois Central offices two months ago simultaneously with the discharge of an employee in the railroad's secret-service department.

Rev. F. G. Hingley, an evangelist, who preaches to the women of the levee, turned the bulk of the missing papers over to Murry Nelson, Jr., chief counsel for the Illinois Central, Monday.

"My boys, Paul, eleven years old, and Cecil, nine years old, found the papers floating in the river," said the evangelist.

Roberts Ready to Depart.

Chicago.—George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National bank before its consolidation with the Continental National, Thursday began arranging for his departure for Washington. He has accepted the position of director of the mint.

Pastor Hits Hobbie Skirt.

Newark, N. J.—A crusade against the hobbie skirt was started Thursday by Rev. Peter Henry, pastor of the First Reformed church of Grovelille, N. J.

HomeTown Helps

TALK WELL OF YOUR CITY

Story of a Young Man's Experience That Points a Lesson to Citizens of Every Community.

The Toronto Mail recounts the story of a young man, a citizen of the Dominion, who recently visited several cities of the states. He brought back with him some impressions of one of our cities in particular—Minneapolis, Minn.—and in the opinion of our contemporary Canadian cities might consider his views with great profit. The truth is, the lesson of this young man's experience should prove as interesting to communities on this as on the other side of the border. It amounts to this, that everybody he met in Minneapolis spoke well of the town. "Of the many people he met there," says our informant, "he found not one who was not enthusiastic about the city. The conversation seldom ended without the other party giving it a turn to the popular theme—Minneapolis."

"Now, this young man not only listened in Minneapolis to praise of its places of interest, its progress, its prospects, its advantages as an industrial center, as a place of residence, and so on, but he stored these things in his mind, took them over to Toronto, talked to the editor of the Mail and Empire about them, and got the latter interested in them to the extent that he sat down and wrote an editorial extolling handsomely the civic pride of the Minneapolis city."

"The lesson the editor draws from the young Canadian's enthusiasm—or rather the cause of it—is that pride of city is something that would be both becoming and useful on this side of the line. While Minneapolis is not the only city in the United States where the young Canadian might have found a similar measure of local pride and enthusiasm, there are many cities in this country, be it said with regret, in which public sentiment is so tainted with criticism of everything local that the visitor is led to wonder why, under all the circumstances, the complaining residents who talk for those places do not move away."

"It is rather a trite way of putting it, we know, but this does not prevent it from being true, that a city is what its citizens make it. If a city is not what it ought to be, this is generally the fault of the citizens who content themselves with criticizing it."

HOUSE BUILT IN NINE HOURS

Quick Work by Members of a Los Angeles Lodge in a Spirit of Brotherhood.

A unique record in home building was established in Los Angeles recently when 100 members of the Woodmen of the World erected a four-room cottage on East Fifty-second street in less than nine hours.

From top to bottom, from roof to foundation, front porch, front steps, sewer connection, gas pipes, plumbing and even the painting was completed long before dark and the little house was ready for occupancy. Where in the morning had been a ragged patch of corn and ugly undergrowth by night as cozy a little cottage as one could wish for poked its little red chimney skyward and its doors stood invitingly open.

Love and the spirit of brotherhood made possible the seemingly impossible. The house was erected by the Woodmen of the World for their fellow member James Harvey and his mother, Mrs. Margaret Harvey. Harvey is thirty-five years of age. Many years ago he became a member of the order and was a hard working and popular member. Five years ago he was stricken with chronic rheumatism that made him an invalid for the rest of his life. He has been unable to do any work since.

The house is 15 by 34 feet in dimensions, has four rooms and a fully equipped bath, hot and cold water and gas. It is valued at more than \$1,000.

Shelley the Henpecked.

Ernest Hunter Wright, in an article on the death of Dr. Frederick James Furnivall, throws this new light on the home life of the poet Shelley:

"Dr. Furnivall's father was a surgeon, but touched literature at one point—he attended Mary Godwin Shelley for a time. He found it no privilege to wait upon that lady. She was forever ordering Shelley about like a slave, and wearing his life out with her whims and tempers. It was 'Shelley do this,' or 'Shelley do that,' from morning to night, with never an endearing word and seldom a polite one. So the elder Furnivall decided on some advice for Shelley, and though not a man of phrases, he spoke his mind as best he could one day when the poet had dropped in to watch him make pills.

"'Deuce take it nill, Shelley,' he said. 'You're putting up with too much nonsense from your wife. You ought to show some backbone. You're a man, Shelley—why don't you make her behave?'

"'I can't,' replied the poet; she won't—it's impossible!'

"'Then you ought to divide the house with her.'

"'How?' asked Shelley, naively.

"'Why, in the Irishman's way—you take the inside and give her the outside!'

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ON OUR NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

In Address Before the Conservation Congress at St. Paul He Says New Methods of De- veloping and Using Natural Resources of Country Are Needed.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6.—Speaking on "National Efficiency" before the conservation congress today, former President Roosevelt impressed on his hearers the fact that conservation has become a national duty and must be looked at from a new point of view and accomplished by new methods of developing and using the natural resources of the country. His address was the feature of the day's program and was listened to by a throng that tested the capacity of the hall and that frequently applauded the colonel's vigorous language. The address in full was as follows:

America's reputation for efficiency stands deservedly high throughout the world. We are efficient probably to the full limit that any nation can attain by the methods hitherto used. There is great reason to be proud of our achievements, and yet no reason to believe that we cannot excel our past. Through a practically unrestrained individualism, we have reached a pitch of literary, unexampled material prosperity; although the distribution of this prosperity leaves much to be desired from the standpoint of justice and fair dealing. But we have not only allowed the individual a free hand, which was in the right; we have also allowed great corporations to act as though they were individuals, and to exercise the rights of individuals, in addition to using the vast combined power of high organization and enormous wealth for their own advantage. This development of corporate action, it is true, is doubtless in large part responsible for the gigantic development of our natural resources, but it is not less responsible for waste, destruction, and monopoly on an equally gigantic scale.

The method of reckless and uncontrolled private use and waste has done for us all the good it ever can, and it is time to put an end to it before it does all the evil it really may. We have passed the time when heedless waste and destruction, and arrogant monopoly, are any longer profitable. Henceforth we must seek national efficiency by a new end and better way, by the way of the orderly development and use, coupled with the preservation, of our natural resources by making the most of what we have for the benefit of all of us, instead of leaving the sources of material prosperity open to indiscriminate exploitation. These are some of the reasons why it is wise that we should abandon the old point of view, and why conservation has become a patriotic duty.

Waterways Development.
One of the greatest of our conservation problems is the wise and prompt development and use of the waterways of this nation. The Pacific, lying as it does at the headwaters of the Mississippi, are not upon the direct line of the proposed lakes to the Gulf deep waterway. Yet they are deeply interested in its prompt completion, as well as in the opening and regulation of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri and to the Gulf. The project for a great trunk waterway, an arm of the sea, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, should be carried out. The lakes to the Gulf deep waterway, and the development of the rivers which flow into it, should be pushed to completion vigorously and without delay.

In nearly every river city from St. Paul to the Gulf the water-front is controlled by the railways. Nearly every artificial waterway in the United States, either directly or indirectly, is under the same control. It goes without saying that the people have no control over the waterways. The railways will attempt to take control of our waterways as fast as they are improved and completed; nor would I blame them, if we, the people, are asleep in the matter. We must see to it that adequate terminals are provided in every city and town an every improved waterway, terminals open under reasonable conditions to the use of every citizen, and rigidly protected against monopoly; and we must compel the railways to operate with the waterways continuously, effectively, and under reasonable conditions. Unless we do so the railway lines will refuse to deliver freight to the boat lines, either openly or by imposing prohibitive conditions, and the waterways will be improved will do comparatively little for the benefit of the people who pay the bill.

Adequate terminals properly controlled and open through lines by rail and boat are the basis of the conservation of the waterways. I believe furthermore that the railways should be prohibited from owning, controlling, or carrying any interest in the boat lines on our rivers, under the strictest regulation and control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that the shippers' interests may be fully protected.

The National Forests.
If any proof were needed that forest protection is a National duty, the recent destruction of forests in the west by fire would supply it. Even with the aid of the army added to that of the forest service the loss has been severe. Without either it would have been vastly greater.

But the forest service does more than protect the National forests against fire. It makes them practically and increasingly useful as well. During the last year for which I have the figures the National forests were used by 22,000 cottagers with their herds, 5,000 sheepmen with their flocks, 5,000 timbermen with their crews, and 45,000 miners. More than 5,000 persons used them for other special industries. Nearly 34,000 settlers had the free use of wood. The total resident population of the National forests is about a quarter of a million, which is larger than the population of certain states. More than 700,000 acres of agricultural land have been patented or listed for patent within the forests, and the reports of the forest officers show that more than 400,000 people a year use the forests for recreation, camping, hunting, fishing, and similar purposes. All this is done, of course, without injury to the timber, which has a value of at least a thousand million dollars. Moreover, the National forests protect the water supply of a thousand cities and towns, about 300 irrigation projects, and more than 300 power projects, not counting the use of water for these and other purposes by individual settlers.

Country Life Institute.
The investigations of the Country Life Commission have led the farmers of this country to realize that they have not been getting their fair share of progress and all that it brings. Some of our farming communities in the Mississippi valley and the middle western states will own their progress, yet even the best of them, like

communities of every other kind, are not beyond improvement, while much needs to be done in some other sections to improve their life. As yet we know comparatively little of the basic facts of rural civilization. The means for better farming we have studied with care, but to better living on the farm and to better business on the farm the farmers themselves have given scant attention. One of the most urgent needs of our civilization is that the farmers themselves should undertake to get for themselves a better knowledge along these lines, and then to apply it. Sir Horace Plunkett, for many years a Wyoming cattleman, and now devoting himself in Ireland to the country life problem there, has suggested in his recent book on the "Country Life Problem in America" the creation of a Country Life Institute as a center where the work and knowledge of the whole world concerning country life may be brought together for the use of every nation. I am strongly in sympathy with this idea, and I hope to see it carried out with the cooperation and assistance of our own people. Last spring, while visiting the capital of Hungary, Buda-Pesth, I was immensely impressed by the Museum of Country Life, containing an extraordinary series of studies in agriculture, in stock-raising, in forestry, in mining; the exhibits were of the utmost practical importance and were also intensely interesting and instructive.

As a people we have not yet learned to practice the conservation idea in the field to which it is most applicable, namely, in the field of the individual. It is a mere truism to say that luxury and extravagance are not good for a Nation. So far as they affect character, the loss they cause may be beyond computation. But in the material sense there is a loss greater than is caused by both extravagance and luxury put together. I mean the needless, useless, and excessive loss to our people from premature death and disease. Wholly apart from the grief, the suffering, and the wretchedness which they cause, the material loss each year has been calculated at nearly twice what it costs to run the Federal government. In addition to the state and city health officers and organizations, there is urgently needed a Federal bureau of health, to act, so far as the National government properly may, to relieve our people from this dreadful burden.

National Conservation Commission.
One of the most important meetings in our recent history was that of the governors in the white house in May, 1908, to consider the conservation question. By the advice of the governors the meeting was followed by the appointment of a National conservation commission. The meeting of the governors directed the attention of the country to conservation as nothing else could have done, while the work of the commission gave the movement its definiteness and supplied it with a practical program. But at the moment when the commission was ready to begin the campaign for putting its program into effect an amendment to the Rundry civil service bill was introduced which would have taken from the commission the right to make recommendations from Minnesota with the purpose of putting a stop to the work so admirably begun. Congress passed the amendment. Its object was to put an end to the work of a number of commissions which had been appointed by the president, and whose contribution to the public welfare had been simply ineffectual. Among these were the commission for reorganizing the business methods of the government, the public lands commission, and the National conservation commission itself. When I signed the Rundry civil service bill containing this amendment, I transmitted with it as my last official act a statement in which I declared that the amendment was void, because it was an unconstitutional interference with the rights of the executive, and that if I were to remain president I would pay it no attention whatever.

The National conservation commission thereupon became dormant. "The suspension of its work came at a most unfortunate time, and there was serious danger that the progress already made would be lost at this critical moment in the history of conservation. If the National conservation commission were organized, it took up the work which otherwise would not have been done, and it exercised a most influential influence in preventing the loss of the progress already made. It secured the passage of the conservation measures at the past session of congress and in promoting the passage of wise laws, it deserves the confidence and support of every citizen interested in the conservation of our natural resources, and in preventing them from passing into the hands of uncontrolled monopolies. It joins with the National conservation congress in holding this meeting. I am here by the joint invitation of both.

Pan-American Construction.
When the government of the United States took to the idea of conservation and saw that it was good, it lost no time in communicating the advantages of the new point of view to its immediate neighbors among the nations. A North American conservation conference was held in Washington, and the co-operation of Canada and Mexico in the great problem of developing the resources of the continent for the benefit of its people was asked and promised. The nations north and south and southern boundaries wisely realized that their opportunity to conserve the natural resources was better than ours, because with them destruction and monopolization had not gone so far as they had with us. So it is with the republics of Central and South America. Obviously they are on the verge of a period of great material progress. The development of their natural resources—by their forests, their mines, their water, and their soils—will create enormous wealth. It is to the mutual interest of the United States and our sister American republics that this development should be wisely done. Our manufacturing industries after a market for more and more of their natural wealth and raw material, while they will increasingly desire to meet that demand in commercial exchange. The more we buy from them, the more we shall sell to them. Their prosperity is inseparably involved with our own. Thank heaven, we of this continent are now beginning to realize, what in the end the whole world will realize, that normally it is a good thing for a nation to have its neighbor nations prosper. We of the United States are genuinely and heartily pleased to see growth and prosperity in Canada, in Mexico, in South America.

While the governments of all the American republics, including our own, enact in time such laws as will both protect their natural wealth and promote their legitimate and reasonable development, future generations will owe their misfortune to us of today. A great pe-

triotic duty calls upon us. We owe it to ourselves and to them to give the American republic all the help we can. The cases in which we have failed should be no less instructive than the cases in which we have succeeded. With prompt action and good will the task of saving the resources for the people is full of hope for us all.

State and Federal Control.

But while we of the United States are anxious, as I believe we are able, to be of assistance to others, there are problems of our own which we must not overlook. One of the most important conservation questions of the moment relates to the control of water power monopoly in the public interest. There is a distinct tendency on the part of our opponents to cloud the issue by raising the question of state as against federal jurisdiction. We are ready to meet that issue if it is forced upon us. But there is no hope for the plain people in this conflict of jurisdiction. The case of the monopoly of one of hair-splitting legal technicalities. It is simply this: Who can best regulate the special interests for the public good? Most of the predatory corporations are interested in this question, and not in the public interest. They are largely out of reach of effective state control, and fall of necessity within the federal jurisdiction. One of the prime objects of those among them that are grasping and greedy is to avoid any effort for control either by state or nation; and they advocate at this time state control simply because they believe it to be the least effective. In the great fight of the people to drive the special interest in this domination of our government, the nation is stronger and its jurisdiction is more effective than that of any state. The most effective weapon against these great corporations, most of which are financed and owned by the plutocratic class, will be federal laws and the federal executive. This is why I so strongly oppose the demand to turn these matters over to the states. It is fundamentally a demand against the interest of the plain people and of the people of small means, against the interest of our children and our children's children; and it is primarily in the interest of the great corporations which desire to escape all government control.

The Conservation Fight.

On of the difficulties in putting into practice the conservation idea is the field to which it is most applicable, namely, in the field of the individual. It is a mere truism to say that luxury and extravagance are not good for a Nation. So far as they affect character, the loss they cause may be beyond computation. But in the material sense there is a loss greater than is caused by both extravagance and luxury put together. I mean the needless, useless, and excessive loss to our people from premature death and disease. Wholly apart from the grief, the suffering, and the wretchedness which they cause, the material loss each year has been calculated at nearly twice what it costs to run the Federal government. In addition to the state and city health officers and organizations, there is urgently needed a Federal bureau of health, to act, so far as the National government properly may, to relieve our people from this dreadful burden.

Abuses committed in the name of a just cause are familiar to all of us. Many unwise things are done and many unwise measures are adopted in the name of conservation, either through ignorance, or by those whose interest lies not in promoting the movement, but in retarding it. For example, to stop water power development by needless refusal to issue permits for water power or private irrigation works on the public lands inevitably leads many men, friendly to conservation and believers in its general principles, to assume that its practical application is necessarily a chaotic and unprogressive. Nothing could be more mistaken. The idea, widely circulated of late, that conservation means locking up of the natural resources for the exclusive use of future generations, is wholly mistaken. Our purpose is to make full use of the natural resources, and to conserve our sons and daughters as well as ourselves; just as a farmer uses his farm in ways to preserve its future usefulness. Conservation is the road to national efficiency, and it stands for ample and wise development.

But in spite of these difficulties, most of which are doubtless inevitable in any movement of this kind, conservation has made marvelous progress. I have been astounded and delighted to find that from almost all the progress made while I was away. We have a right to congratulate ourselves on this marvelous progress; but there is no reason for believing that the fight is won. In the beginning the special interest, who are our chief opponents in the conservation fight, paid little heed to the movement, because they neither understood it, nor saw that if it won they must lose. But with the progress of conservation, the minds of the people are being awakened, and the nearer we approach to victory, the bitterer the opposition that we must meet, and the greater the need for caution and watchfulness. Open opposition is especially against the men who come to congresses such as this, ostensibly as disinterested citizens, but actually as the paid agents of the special interests. I heartily approve the attitude of the conservationists in the deliberations of a meeting such as this, which comes hither to advocate, by its openly accredited agents, views which it believes the meeting should have in mind. But I condemn the appearance of a corporate agent before any convention who does not declare himself frankly as such.

This congress is a direct appeal to the patriotism of our whole people. The nation wisely looks to such gatherings for counsel and leadership. Let that leadership be sound, definite, practical, and on the side of all the people. It would be no small misfortune if a meeting such as this should ever fall into the hands of the open agents or false friends of the great movement which it represents. It is our duty and our desire to make this land of ours a better home for the race, but our duty is not to stop at the present state of things. We must go on to a better land. The development and conservation of our national character and our free institutions must go hand in hand with the development and conservation of the natural resources, which the governor's conference so well called the foundations of our prosperity. Whatever progress we may make as a nation, whatever wealth we may accumulate, however far we may advance in mechanical development and production, we shall never reach a point where our welfare can depend in the last analysis on anything but honesty, courage, loyalty, and good citizenship. The conservation movement is the road to these virtues, and the road which leads to them is the road to genuine and lasting success.

What this country needs is what every free country must see before it as the great opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for every one of its citizens. To achieve this end we must put a stop to the improper political domination, no less than to the improper economic domination, of the great special interests. This country, its natural resources, its natural advantages, its opportunities and its institutions, belong to all its citizens. They cannot be enjoyed fully and freely by the great majority of the people unless the special interests are given a voice. The supreme political task of our day, the indispensable condition of national efficiency and national welfare, is to drive the special interests out of our public life.

KENTUCKY GLEANINGS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

WILL MEET AT STATE FAIR.

Different Organizations Booked for Conventions at Louisville.

Louisville.—Several conventions and formal sessions of different organizations have been booked for meetings in this city during State Fair week, and numerous other organizations are now making arrangements for such meetings, with dates yet to be selected. All meetings will be held at the State Fair grounds. The annual meeting of the Kentucky State Agricultural society will be held in convention hall at the fair grounds on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The session will be called to order by President M. F. Johnson, of Fern Creek.

Announcement was made of the program for the good roads convention, to be held on Thursday afternoon under the auspices of the Kentucky Good Roads association. Senator Joe F. Bosworth, of Middlesboro, president of the association, will preside. The purposes of the convention and of the work of the association will be discussed by H. A. Sommers, of Elizabethtown, chairman for good roads day. R. J. McBryde, of the Louisville Times, will, speak on "The Press and Good Roads." "Rural Delivery and Good Roads" is the subject of a paper which will be read by a representative of the postoffice department at Washington. A representative of the bureau of good roads, United States department of agriculture, will discuss "What the Federal Government is Doing to Develop Good Roads Sentiment." Miscellaneous business will be transacted and everything possible done to give impetus to the good roads movement in Kentucky.

Friday will be known as Traveling Men's day at the State Fair, and the kulchis of the grip will hold a convention during the afternoon. Representatives from all commercial organizations of the state will assemble in convention at the fair grounds on Friday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. A formal gathering of Confederate veterans will be held in the model school building from 6 to 7:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. Another convention already scheduled is that of the Buff Orpington club, which will meet at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. This meeting has been called by J. Duncan Bell, of Paris, president of the club.

CALL FOR ORPHAN BRIGADE.

Official Call for Annual Reunion Issued By President Weiler.

Louisville.—The following call has been issued by Capt. John H. Weiler, president of the Orphan brigade of the confederate army, for the next annual reunion of the veterans of that command:
"Louisville, Aug. 29.—The annual reunion of the First Kentucky brigade of infantry of the confederate army, and of the First Kentucky cavalry, will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 11 and 12, at Franklin, Simpson county, Ky. All members of the commands in question who can possibly do so, are urged to attend this reunion. There will be but few more meetings of our comrades. 'The thin gray line' grows thinner day by day. Soon the last one will have 'crossed over the river to rest under the shade of the trees.' We should not omit this, possibly our last opportunity, to touch elbows once more and renew the memories of the days that never can come again. By order of
"JOHN H. WEILER, President.
"E. POLK JOHNSON, Chairman of Committee."

CARLISLE MAY HAVE FAIR.

Commercial Club Backing Movement to Organize Stock Company.

Carlisle.—A Nicholas county fair, to be held at Carlisle, will probably open its gates to the public next year. A movement to organize a stock company for this purpose is being backed by the Carlisle Commercial club, and already over 25 shares of the value of \$100 each have been spoken for and the promoters feel confident that all of the stock will soon be taken. Options on three different tracts of ground for the fair grounds have been taken. It is said that racing meets will be held, as a regulation track will be constructed. The project is said to have the backing of a number of the most prominent business men and the deal will probably be consummated at once.

Paducah.—Work was commenced on the Illinois Central incline, which will be double tracked to handle the Burlington trains until the new bridge is completed at Metropolis, Ill. 12 miles below here. The Illinois Central is also making extensive repairs on two transfer boats, which will be used between Paducah and Metropolis. Lumber has also been delivered for cattle pens and horse corrals, which will be located near the incline. The Metropolis incline is also being built. Trains will be running into Metropolis by October 1.

RETURNS AFTER VAIN SEARCH.

Farmer Travels Six States Looking for Kidnaped Daughter.

Princeton.—Robbed of his wife by death, and of his only child by kidnapers, Texas Allison, a prosperous farmer, has returned home after a vain search through six southern states. Little Gladys Allison was abducted while returning from the funeral of her mother, at Shreveport, La., and since then her father has been unable to find a single trace of the child's whereabouts.

He is not a rich man, and does not believe the little girl was taken in the hope of securing a reward, and besides, the kidnapers have given him no chance to pay a ransom.

The Shreveport authorities have been unable to secure the slightest clue, and the affair is as much a mystery as on the day of the disappearance.

WILL EXTEND RAILROAD.

Lexington & Eastern Will Build 115 Miles of New Road.

Jackson.—The Lexington & Eastern railroad, which runs from this city to Lexington, has filed amended articles of incorporation with the secretary of state which will permit that line to increase its indebtedness from \$4,000,000 to \$10,000,000. This money will be used for the purpose of extending the line from Jackson 115 miles, penetrating the Perry, Letcher and Knott county coal fields and reaching Virginia, where connection can be made to reach Tidewater. The company is also given power to buy or construct telephone and telegraph lines.

It is not known what trunk line it is to be connected with the Lexington & Eastern, but it is believed in Cincinnati that the line is to be connected with the Norfolk & Western road.

Kentucky Intelligence.

Frankfort.—After quarrelling with her husband over a trivial matter, a Capital Fair, Mrs. Neve White, aged 18, who is a bride of two months jumped into the Kentucky river, above the fair grounds, and committed suicide. Her money was found tied up in her handkerchief and put in her shoes on the bank.

Frankfort.—J. F. Ramey, bank clerk in the secretary of state's office, has received applications for charters for two new banks. A bank with a capital stock of \$15,000 has been organized at Lynn Grove, Calloway county and the Springfield State bank of Springfield, with a capital stock of \$50,000, wants a charter.

Hopkinsville.—The seventh annual meeting of the Christian county horse show will be held at Pembroke, September 6-10. Only night sessions will be held, and the program is the best the association has ever arranged. Larger prizes are hung up, and the finest horses in Kentucky and adjoining states will be exhibited.

Paducah.—Fire, believed to have been started by rats chewing matches, destroyed the two-story frame residence of O. E. Peters, occupied by Martin Haycock, at Little Cypress, this county. The contents were all lost. The loss is \$2,000, and there was no insurance. Haycock is pursued by ill luck, as recently his barn was burned.

Louisville.—The First Kentucky infantry, composed of troops from Louisville and vicinity, and the Second and Third regiments of millitiamen from other parts of the state, will leave Louisville September 11 for an encampment of ten days at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. About 1,000 men will meet in Louisville on September 11 and arrive in Indianapolis the next morning.

Barboursville.—W. C. Black, of this city, has leased a mining plant at Gray Station, which has been idle for two years. He will begin operations at an early date, renovating the plant and putting a large force to work. The Jewel Jellico Coal Co., a new local organization, will develop 400 acres in Whitley county. A mill railroad extension, to tap the property, has been surveyed and construction work will begin at once.

Greenville.—J. H. Arnold, a scientific assistant in the agricultural department at Washington, addressed a large crowd of Muhlenberg farmers here, talking of soils, grasses, tobacco and other matters of interest to the farmer. Mr. Arnold was introduced by the Hon. R. Y. Thomas, congressman from this district, at whose instance the service of Mr. Arnold was secured. The farmers present were highly pleased with the talk.

Owensboro.—William Boyer, of Ohio county, lost his life as the result of the caving in of a bank, in which he was attempting to dig an opening for the mouth of a coal mine. Boyer was caught by the slide, and was in an unconscious condition when discovered by a farmer living in the vicinity. The farmer hastened to his assistance, and after dragging him out from under the mass of earth that held him, summoned a doctor, who arrived too late to save his life.

Russellville.—The old confederate veterans of Logan county will hold a reunion in Russellville, September 8. A big basket dinner and plenty of music will go to make the day enjoyable. Prof. J. W. Rogers, president of Logan Female college, will deliver the chief address of the day and recitations suitable to the occasion will be made by others present. The veterans will hold an annual reunion in some portion of the county each year after this. For the reunion September 8 a committee has been appointed, and nothing will be left undone to make the day as long to be remembered.



DRUG HABIT IS SPREADING

Vice on increase in England—Ingrédients Vary From Chloral to Alcohol.

English society is becoming seriously exercised about the habit of taking drugs, which appears to be spreading more rapidly than ever, judging from some of the correspondence which is appearing on the subject. What was at one time the vice of the few is declared now to be the practise of many—worried business men, professional men, "cursed with brain fog," jaded society women and all the other victims of the killing rush of modern life.

A case is narrated in M. A. P. of a hospital nurse who recently applied for relief at an inebriates' home, confessing that she had not been really sober—that is to say, more or less under the influence of stimulants—for six years. A spell of unusually heavy work had driven her to cocaine. Her holiday, which ought to have followed immediately, had to be postponed for some reason connected with the hospital work, and she continued taking cocaine until when relief came at last she found herself unable to give up her daily allowance of the drug. Sometimes she took brandy to relieve her craving for the drug, but always she returned. As in every other case, the gradual sapping away of the will power weakened her efforts to break the habit, and in the end her friends had to take the most drastic measures to force her into an inebriates' home. Here the habit was successfully broken after an agonizing painful "cure."

One woman who led a very busy social life used to take regularly a mixture of chloral, sal-volatile, brandy and soda, while another dosed herself with a mixture of sal-volatile and red lavender.

Another extraordinary case was heard of recently. Three specialists had been called in to examine a woman, and though all three agreed that she was suffering from overstimulation they were utterly unable to discover the cause of her symptoms. The mystery was not solved until some one happened to mention that the woman kept a bottle of sulphate of quinine in her boudoir. She then confessed that she was simply suffering from excessive doses of quinine.

The stage, literature and art each contribute a large number to the victims of the drug and alcohol habits. Recently a once famous artist was found sleeping on the embankment, having fallen through every stage of depravity from occasional indulgence in morphia to sheer mania for alcohol.

Many men and women connected with the stage have fallen victims to the craving for stimulants, always with disastrous results to their professional reputations. One actress, for whom the critics had prophesied a brilliant career, commenced taking morphia during a nervous crisis. She was delighted with the immediate benefit she derived from the drug, and used it again and again. Before she or any one else had realized what was happening, the unfortunate woman had become a morphine-maniac. She not only made no progress in her art, but her acting was deteriorating rapidly.

Before the end came it had become impossible for her to obtain an engagement. No manager could depend on her coming to the theater, and when she did put in an appearance it was only charitable to describe her acting as erratic. She became so reckless in her craving for stimulants that she drank eau de cologne, Florida water or anything else of an alcoholic nature. In this case, at any rate, death came as a merciful release.

Alcohol Same as Work.

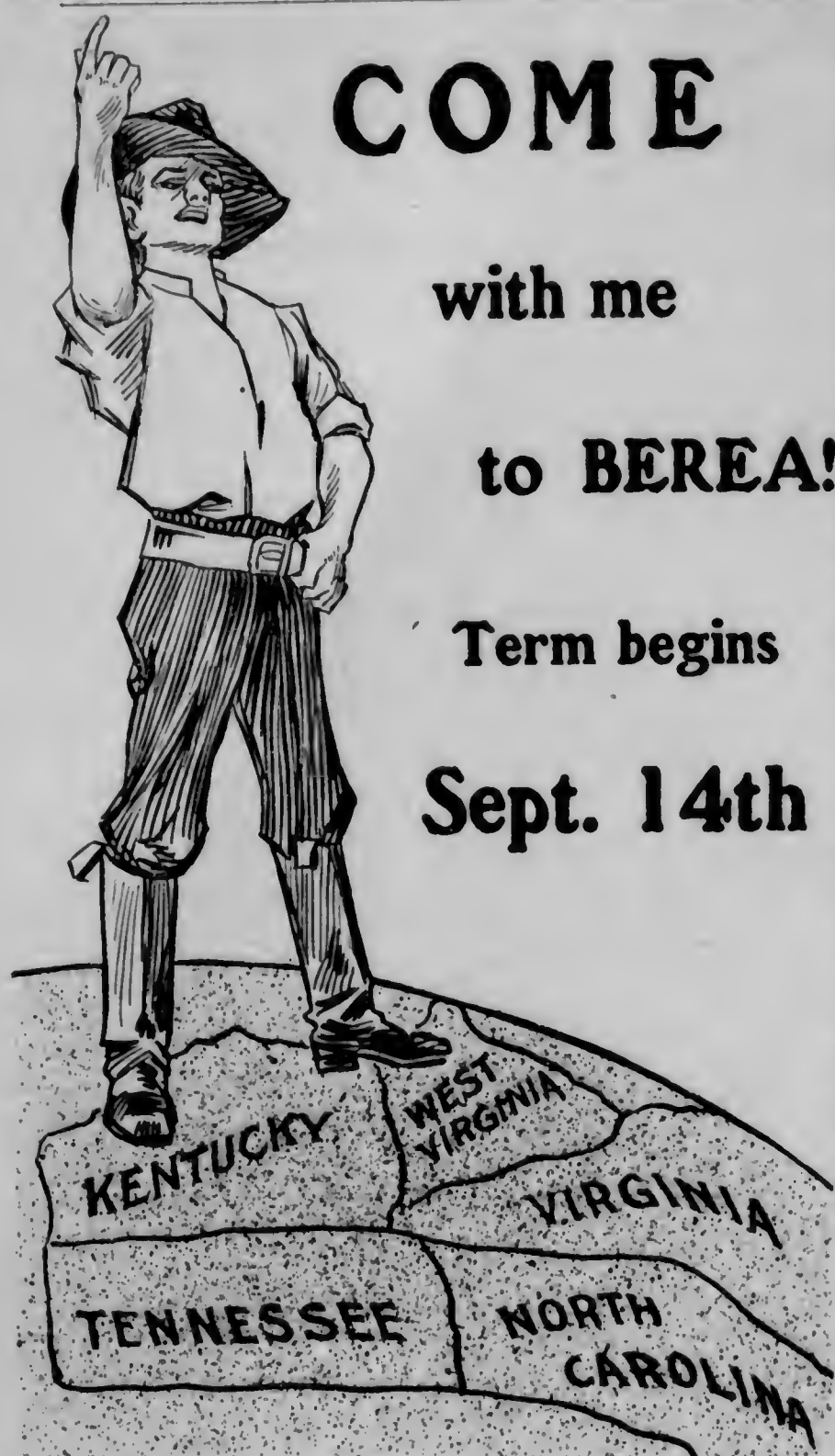
When you don't want to work, but you want to look as if you had worked, feel as if you had done a hard day's work and be in the same condition as though you had done a day's work, take a couple of drinks of whisky. Medical science has established to its own satisfaction the fact that alcohol has the same effect on the human body as a day's work.

Dr. William J. Wick, who lectured at Chicago recently on "The Action of Alcohol on the Different Organs of the Body, From a Scientific Standpoint," is the authority for this statement. Dr. Wick declared that experiments in two men, one of whom had had a few drinks and the other of whom had worked all day, had the same results.

"Alcohol tires the nerves and muscles," said Dr. Wick. "One glass of beer shows a marked effect on the nervous centers and gives a tendency to hasty and incoherent movements."

Blue Laws in Madrid.

The old "night life" of Spain, the music and dancing that has been such an attractive feature to American and other foreign travelers to Madrid and the southern cities of Seville, Cadiz, Ronda, Malaga and Barcelona, is a thing of the past. The government decided that night hoboism was demoralizing the youth of the country, and King Alfonso issued a royal decree closing music halls, cafes, and other places of amusement at 12:30 a. m. Formerly these places never closed their doors.



East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

PRIVETT

Privett, Sept. 4.—Quite a number attended association at Rock Springs last Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Stephens Farmer is improving slowly.—Mrs. John Tillery and daughter, of London, are visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.—Died on the twenty-eighth, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Spurlock, at the age of six months, after quite a long illness. Its remains were laid to rest in the Spurlock cemetery.—George Peters visited his parents Saturday and Sunday.—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas York is very sick.

EVERGREEN

Evergreen, Sept. 5.—G. M. Ballard, of Mt. Vernon, was here this week looking after land and timber.—There is a big tide in Horse Lick this week. Many logs have gone out.—Election is now near and most of the voters seem to be for Powers.—O. M. Payne, of Disputanta, visited his brother, T. J. Lake last week.—A church was organized at Pine Grove with several members. There will be a new Baptist church built here in the near future.—David and George Gabbard are building a handsome dwelling house for J. W. Jones.—Green Lake has been sick, but is some better now.—Mrs. John Martin, still continues in poor health.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lake were at Berea last week on business.—S. A. Drew, of Robins, is here looking after some cross ties this week.

TYNER

Tyner, Sept. 4.—Most everybody in this vicinity attended the old Baptist Association at Rock Springs, Saturday and Sunday.—Elgin Gipson has returned from the Swiss colony, sick with rheumatism.—Maud Hamilton has gone to Winchester to stay for some time with her aunt, Mrs. S. P. Palmer.—Moore and Vaughn have moved their saw mill to Welchburg.—Born to the wife of Thomas Morgan, of near here, a bouncing boy. Mother and child are doing well.—I. A. Bowman and family, of Conway, attended the Rock Spring association.—Bailey Simpson has just returned from Louisville, where he has been to visit his son, John Simpson.

GRAYHAWK

Gray Hawk, Sept. 6.—The Baptist association at Oak Grove went off very quietly with very little disorder. A good dinner was provided, and all enjoyed themselves.—Mrs. Louisa Tinscher is visiting at J. B. Bingham's.

The work on the Methodist church house of Gray Hawk is progressing nicely.—Road work is being pushed now.—Frank Harrison is staying with J. B. Bingham for a while.—The race for Congress in and around Gray Hawk is about 4 for Powers to 1 for Edwards.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Morris, a bouncing boy.—Died Sept. 1st, old uncle Henry Ramsey, with heart failure. His remains were laid to rest in the Hunter grave yard.—The Hard Shell association at Rock Spring is well attended.—J. B. Bingham has been hauling goods this week for W. R. Engle from Idamay.

Teacher's Association Program

Program for Teachers' Association to be held in Educational Division No. 6 Sub-District No. 11, Durham school house, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1910.
Song—Kentucky Schools—Audience.
Invocation—J. R. Durham.
Song—Happy Welcome—Quartet.
Welcome Address—Dorcas Wild.
Response—J. G. Durham.
Song—Count your Blessings—Quartet.
Recitation—Martha Durham.
Discussion—New School Law—H. N. Dean.
Essay—The Value of a day in school—Mrs. Anna Hayes.
Recitation—Stella Sparks.
Essay—How to make a Model Country school—Mrs. Laura Smith.
Noon—Basket Dinner.
Song—Star Spangled Banner—Audience.
Essay—My First Experience in Teaching—Mrs. Emma Garrett.
Oration—Education for Culture or Vocation—Which?—Geo. Sparks.
Essay—Teacher's Influence in the Community—Mrs. Ida Ahney.
Educational Values in Geography—Willie Dean.
Essay—What the Common School means for Our Country—Nannie Hatfield.
Song—Quartet.
Essay—How to Beautify your school house and grounds—Dorcas Wild.
Recitation—Maggie Durham.
Essay—Consolidation of Common Schools—Annie Powell.
Reading—J. G. Durham.
Address—J. J. Davis.
Song—Audience.
Mrs. Emma Garrett, Sec'y.
Mrs. Laura Smith, Vice-Pres.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ROBINET

Robinet, Aug. 31.—Ed. Mullins has recently moved to Booneville.—J. W. French is planning on moving to Mt.

Vernon this fall.—Berry and Alex Powell of Conway were visiting in this town last week.—Thos. Flynn of Miago, Tenn., came thru here recently.—John Allen Somers is selling out, and expects to leave soon.—Corn crops have improved much during the past two weeks.—Powers will almost make a clean sweep in this community.—Elihu Roberts is very low with heart trouble and is not expected to live long.—The infant child of Jim Stagle died Aug. 17. It was buried the 18th, at Horse Lick graveyard.—Mandy Allen who has been visiting friends at Horse Lick returned to her home at Withers Sunday.—A series of meetings is planned on being held as soon as the church house at Horse Lick is completed.

ROOKE

Boone, Sept. 5.—Last Saturday and Sunday regular church services were held at Fairview church, conducted by the Rev. Wm. Bryant, of near Cartersville.—A fine baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chastee, Aug. 28th.—Hattie Poynter and a number of her school children visited the school of Bettie Poynter near Clear Creek Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Chastee were visiting Mrs. Chastee's mother, near Big Hill, a few days last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watkins of Berea visited relatives Saturday and Sunday.—A. D. Levett was a Berea visitor Friday.—Wm. Gadd was visiting relatives near Clear Creek Friday and Saturday.—Geo. Poynter made a business trip to Brodhead last week.—Sam Abrams and Houston Levett of Doublelick were in this vicinity Friday.—There has been a large tide in Roundstone Creek.—Mrs. H. Woodall of Berea was visiting relatives here a few days last week.—Jesse Wren has moved to Winchester where he is employed on the railroad.

GOOCHLAND

Goochland, Sept. 3.—A protracted meeting will begin at Sycamore the second Sunday of this month. The Rev. Mr. Johnson of Estill County will conduct the services.—W. S. Jones, last Thursday, while in a blacksmith shop, lost his right eye, when a piece of iron happened to strike it, taking it entirely out.—John C. Phillips is repairing his dwelling house.—Flora

family were at Rockford Sunday.—Mrs. Hensley Bullen who has been very sick for some time is improving.—T. C. Viers who has been at Berea for several days has returned home.—Little Dacie Todd who has been very sick for several days is some better.

CONWAY

Conway, Sept. 5.—I. A. Bowman and family, also Henry Bowman and wife, are visiting in Owsley County.—Joe Hensley's child is very sick.—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Dalley are visiting their daughter at East Bernstadt.—Prof. Smith and family, who have been spending their vacation here, have returned to Richmond.—Buery Powell is erecting a new dwelling.—John Howell's daughter, who has been sick is better.—Robert Smith of Kerby Knob visited at Conway, Saturday and Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Williams, a girl.—W. M. Hayes' store was broken into Saturday night. The robbers escaped without being detected.

LAUREL COUNTY

RODHAM

Bonham, Sept. 5.—Crops are looking better this year than they have been for years.—Old preacher William Templeton, 87 years old, departed this life, Sept. 1st. His body was laid to rest in the Old Hopewell cemetery. He leaves many friends to mourn his death.—William Hamilton, from Owsley County, who bought out Jefferson Catchin's store is now here doing business.—Jefferson Catchin and William Hamilton from Owsley County were guests of E. Denham Sunday night.

LESLIE COUNTY

HYDEN

Hyden, Sept. 3.—The Leslie County Republican committee will meet here Monday for the purpose of selecting officers to conduct the Congressional primary on the 15th of this month.—Minnie B. Lewis left for Whitesburg, where she has a position as stenographer for a law firm.—It is reported that Dr. A. F. Cornelius, who has been in the medical practice in this County for several years and who is now with home folks at Berea, will not return to Leslie County to resume practice.—Judge Morgan passed thru Hyden last week with a

way from Jackson through Perry and Letcher counties for the proposed extension of the L. & E. railroad to Virginia. Most of our business men have been out in the county for the past two days and have secured practically all the right of way for Perry. If we get a road here, Hazard will be the busiest town in the mountains in a year or so.

HARLAN COUNTY

IMLAY

Imlay, Sept. 4.—Saturday was Reel Men's day at this place. Excellent entertainment was afforded, and good talks in their behalf were given by T. C. Roark and others.—Preaching services were conducted today by the Rev. H. B. Davis. A large crowd attended the meeting.—The Hon. J. G. Forester, of Harlan, spoke yesterday to a large crowd in the interest of Caleb Powers for Congress.—People here are almost solid for Powers.—L. T. Lloyd, who has been in Laurel County for some time, is contemplating making this his home again very soon.—Corn crops are generally good in this section.—Many of our boys are going to work on the new railroad which is being built up the Cumberland river in this county.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Sept. 5.—Ora Flanery and her little sister visited at Berea from Friday until Sunday.—J. C. Powell bought a fine lot of sheep last week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Lunsford visited their daughter, at Berea, Thursday.—Curt Parks and family attended the funeral of Will Parks in Berea last week.—Mrs. Dr. Bales of Richmond visited her sister, Mrs. Joe Bales, Thursday.—Gussie Rucker and Vickie Alexander were the guests of Martha and Suda Powell Monday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hudson and daughter, Dora and Vina, and Mr. Kilt Parks were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. June Armstrong near Berea, Sunday and Sunday night.—Ethel and Ora Flanery left Monday for Richmond to attend school at the Normal.—Several people from here are planning to go to Pilot Knob to church next Sunday, and to Malory Springs to spend the day.—Mrs. Will Cornelson has been very sick for the past week.—Mrs. Elie Azbill and little son, Joe, are visiting relatives in Cincinnati this week.

FOR SALE

A good farm of 160 acres on the Richmond and Big Hill turn-pike, six miles east of Berea. About 75 or 80 acres is in cultivation and the rest in timber. Good water the year round, good improvements and a good young orchard. Any one wishing to purchase a place, should write or call on M. A. Moody, Post office, Big Hill, Ky.

11TH DISTRICT POLITICS

(Continued from first page)

ly an election to Congress will be a complete vindication for him." "Not so," say his opponents. "If he is guilty, he cannot be vindicated. If he is innocent,"—as they all say publicly and deny privately—"he needs no vindication but a good conscience." "And who will vindicate Howard and Finley and Taylor?" say his enemies.—"Must we elect all of them to Congress?"

"I am a poor man," says Powers. "I came out of prison and had to borrow money from my friends while regaining my health." "He is rich," very rich—no one knows how rich," say the friends of Mr. Edwards.—"He gathered money from all parts of the United States and kept it at interest, and is now using it to further his political ends," say they.

"Not so," say his friends. "He borrowed the money with which he is paying the running expense of his campaign. He will not need any corruption fund to win this race. If it were not for the Goebellites and the Goebellized Republicans, there would be no opposition to Powers."

And so it goes, Mr. Editor. It is getting sizzling hot, and when there is a further general distribution of whiskey, which can be bought for a dollar a gallon, it will be seven times hotter, probably, seventy times seven.

Already there are signs that certain of the elect on each side are beginning to get their daily allowance. Bye and bye it will be plentiful in every precinct of the nineteen counties of the district. And there are signs that "the elect" are receiving money. The Edwards people are accusing the Powers people of intending to debauch the district with money—mark you, with money collected from the poor and the rich from all over the land, as a "defense fund."

And the Powers people retort that Edwards has a large corruption fund.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address P. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists.

which will go to all parts of the district.

And the writer thinks it highly probable—yes, almost certain—that each candidate will have all the money at the polls; for—mind you—your good faithful worker at the polls must first be primed before he will go promptly.

Spoken to a well known "flogger" the other day about the current price of votes this season, he said, "Well, there are 28 of us on Willow Branch and most of us want to vote for Mr. ——. But we calculate that our votes will be worth about \$20.00 apiece, and, if he has not got the price, I guess we will have to go to Mr. ——" "What do you think they will pay?" I told him I thought he had the case about rightly sized up and just to "stand pat" and tell all his friends to do the same. He said that he would.

This is the way the votes of the Eleventh Congressional district are expected to vindicate one of these men, or show his appreciation of the record of the other. The friends of each candidate say that the other means to steal the election, and many good people believe them. Friends of at least one of the candidates openly threatened to hang the other side, if they try any of their Goebellite tricks.

You are to understand, Mr. Editor, that it is only what the other side does to you that amounts to a crime in election. Never by any possibility can your side be in the wrong. But you say, "what of the election laws, and the statute against bribery?" Why, blow your simple heart, we have the statute, to be sure, but nobody respects the statute. You say, "Where are the Circuit Judges, the Commonwealth's Attorneys, and the Grand Juries?"

Well, the Circuit Judges are now out speaking for their choice of candidates. The Commonwealth's Attorneys are generally doing the same. The Jurors will take their cue from the officers. If the Judge instructs the Grand Jury on bribery and election offenses, at all, the Jury will wink at the Commonwealth's Attorney and he at the sheriff, and no evidence will ever get within a mile of that grand jury.

If any of these Circuit Judges were seriously to attempt to enforce the law against the offences that will be committed at this election, his constituents would banish him forever. He has committed himself to the system by becoming a partizan and "he must play the game fair."

No, Mr. Editor, if one of these candidates were to appear at one of the County seats with a water bucket full of \$20 gold pieces, and were to hand out one or two of them to each voter that would vote for him, were to do it publicly, he would be perfectly safe, so far as our courts are concerned. Some fool, puritan people, who will not sell out at all, might resent it for its boldness, and openness, but it would be not because it was wrong, but because it was not prudent to be so open. Nobody that I know condemns bribery when committed on his side, and very rarely when by the other side.

This is the way we will determine who shall represent us in Congress. How do you like the picture, Mr. Editor?

Thousands will vote their sentiments without reward but the election will be decided by the man who receives money before he will work or vote for his man.

Where is the end of all this? Who will redeem us from this curse, and restore us to our manhood and independence?

"Watchman, what of the night?" A Subscriber and Voter.

A GOOD POSITION

Can be had by ambitious young men and women in the field of "Wireless" or Railway telegraphy. Since the 8-hour law became effective, and since the Wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the country there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from \$70 to \$90 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute operates six official institutes in America, under supervision of R. It. and Wireless Officials and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write them for full details at Cincinnati, O., or Philadelphia, Pa.

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